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LETTERS

FOR

LITERARY LADIES:

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

AN ESSAY

ON THE

NOBLE SCIENCE OF SELF-JUSTIFICATION.



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Mary Ann Coates
Given by her Mother
Augth 1844 -

LETTERS
FOR
LITERARY LADIES:
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
AN ESSAY
ON THE
NOBLE SCIENCE OF SELF-JUSTIFICATION.

A Wit, that temperately bright,
With inoffensive light,
All-pleasing shone; nor ever past
The decent bounds that wisdom's sober hand,
And sweet benevolence's mild command,
And bashful modesty, before it cast.
LORD LYTTELTON'S MONODY.

BY
aria
MISS EDGEWORTH,
AUTHOR OF PRACTICAL EDUCATION, PARENTS'
ASSISTANT, &c. &c.

Ma Coates
THE FOURTH EDITION.

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TO THE

SECOND EDITION.



As a Second Edition of the following Book has been called for, it has been revised and corrected with that attention which is due from an author to the Public.

The first two Letters upon Female Literature, the Letters to Julia, and the Art of Self-Justification, were printed and paged separately: the publisher afterwards thought proper to join them in one volume, under the title of “LETTERS FOR LITERARY LADIES;” which is applicable only to the first two letters.—The author, however, has thought it better to continue the former name, than to hazard the imputation of publishing an old work under a new title.

In the first edition, the *Second Letter* upon the advantages of cultivating the female understanding, was thought to weaken the cause it was intended to support.—That letter has been written over again; no pains have been spared to improve it, and to assert more distinctly the female right to literature.

Sept. 1st, 1798.

LETTER

FROM

A GENTLEMAN TO HIS FRIEND,

UPON THE

BIRTH OF A DAUGHTER.

I CONGRATULATE you, my dear Sir, upon the birth of your daughter; and I wish that some of the fairies of ancient times were at hand to endow the damsel with health, wealth, wit, and beauty.—Wit?——I should make a long pause before I accepted of this gift for a daughter—you would make none.

As I know it to be your opinion, that it is in the power of education, more certainly than it was ever believed to be

in the power of fairies, to bestow all mental gifts ; and as I have heard you say that education should begin as early as possible ; I am in haste to offer you my sentiments, lest my advice should come too late.

Your general ideas of the habits and virtues essential to the perfection of the female character nearly agree with mine ; but we differ materially as to the cultivation, which it is necessary or expedient to bestow upon the understandings of women. You are a champion for the rights of woman, and insist upon the equality of the sexes : but since the days of chivalry are past, and since modern gallantry permits men to speak, at least to one another, in less sublime language of the fair ; I may confess to you that I see neither from experience nor analogy,

much reason to believe that, in the human species alone, there are no marks of inferiority in the female;—curious and admirable exceptions there may be, but many such have not fallen within my observation. I cannot say that I have been much enraptured, either on a first view or on a closer inspection, with female prodigies. Prodigies are scarcely less offensive to my taste than monsters: humanity makes us refrain from expressing disgust at the awkward shame of the one, whilst the intemperate vanity of the other justly provokes ridicule and indignation. I have always observed in the understandings of women who have been too much cultivated, some disproportion between the different faculties of their minds. One

power of the mind undoubtedly may be cultivated at the expense of the rest ; as we see that one muscle or limb may acquire excessive strength, and an unnatural size, at the expense of the health of the whole body : I cannot think this desirable either for the individual or for society.—The unfortunate people in certain mountains of Switzerland are, some of them, proud of the excrescence by which they are deformed. I have seen women vain of exhibiting mental deformities, which to me appeared no less disgusting. In the course of my life it has never been my good fortune to meet with a female whose mind, in strength, just proportion, and activity, I could compare to that of a sensible man.

Allowing, however, that women are equal to our sex in natural abilities; from their situation in society, from their domestic duties, their taste for dissipation, their love of romance, poetry, and all the lighter parts of literature, their time must be so fully occupied, that they could never have leisure, even supposing that they were capable of that severe application to which our sex submit.—Between persons of equal genius and equal industry, time becomes the only measure of their acquirements.—Now calculate the time which is wasted by the fair sex, and tell me how much the start of us they ought to have in the beginning of the race, if they are to reach the goal before us?—It is not possible that women should ever be our equals in

knowledge, unless you assert that they are far our superiors in natural capacity.—Not only time but opportunity must be wanting to complete female studies :—we mix with the world without restraint, we converse freely with all classes of people, with men of wit, of science, of learning, with the artist, the mechanic, the labourer ; every scene of life is open to our view ; every assistance, that foreign or domestic ingenuity can invent, to encourage literary studies, is ours almost exclusively. From academies, colleges, public libraries, private associations of literary men, women are excluded, if not by law, at least by custom, which cannot easily be conquered.—Whenever women appear, even when we seem to admit them as our equals in under-

standing, every thing assumes a different form ; our politeness, delicacy, habits towards the sex forbid us to argue or to converse with them as we do with one another :—we see things as they are ; but women must always see things through a veil, or cease to be women.—With these insuperable difficulties in their education and in their passage through life, it seems impossible that their minds should ever acquire that vigour and *efficiency*, which accurate knowledge and various experience of life and manners can bestow.

Much attention has lately been paid to the education of the female sex ; and you will say, that we have been amply repaid for our care,—that ladies have lately exhibited such brilliant proofs of genius as must dazzle and

confound their critics. I do not ask for proofs of genius,——I ask for solid proofs of utility. In which of the useful arts, in which of the exact sciences, have we been assisted by female sagacity or penetration?—I should be glad to see a list of discoveries, of inventions, of observations, evincing patient research, of truths established upon actual experiment, or deduced by just reasoning from previous principles : —If these, or any of these, can be presented by a female champion for her sex, I shall be the first to clear the way for her to the Temple of Fame.

I must not speak of my contemporaries, else candour might oblige me to allow, that there are some few instances of great talents applied to use-

ful purposes :—But, except these, what have been the literary productions of women?—In poetry, plays, and romances, in the art of imposing upon the understanding by means of the imagination, they have excelled ;—but to useful literature they have scarcely turned their thoughts.—I have never heard of any female proficient in science—few have pretended to science till within these few years.

You will tell me, that in the most difficult and most extensive science of politics women have succeeded ;—you will cite the names of some illustrious queens.—I am inclined to think, with the Duke of Burgundy, that “ queens who reigned well were governed by men, and kings who reigned ill were governed by women.”

The isolated examples of a few heroines cannot convince me that it is safe or expedient to trust the sex with power:—their power over themselves has regularly been found to diminish, in proportion as their power over others has been increased.—I should not refer you to the scandalous chronicles of modern times, to volumes of private anecdotes, or to the abominable secret histories of courts, where female influence and female depravity are synonymous terms; but I appeal to the open equitable page of history, to a body of evidence collected from the testimony of ages, for experiments tried upon the grandest scale of which nature admits, registered by various hands, without the possibility of collusion, and without a view to any particular system :

—from these you must be convinced, that similar consequences have uniformly resulted from the same causes, in nations the most unlike, and at periods the most distant. Trace the history of female nature, from the court of Augustus to the court of Lewis the Fourteenth, and tell me whether you can hesitate to acknowledge, that the influence, the liberty, and the *power* of women have been constant concomitants of the moral and political decline of empires ;—I say the concomitants : where events are thus invariably connected, I might be justified in saying, that they were *causes*—you would call them *effects* ; but we need not dispute about the momentary precedence of evils, which are found to be inseparable companions :—they

may be alternately cause and effect,—the reality of the connexion is established ; it may be difficult to ascertain precisely its nature.

You will assert, that the fatal consequences which have resulted from our trusting the sex with liberty and power, have been originally occasioned by the subjection and ignorance in which they had previously been held, and of our subsequent folly and imprudence, in *throwing the reins of dominion into hands unprepared and uneducated to guide them.* I am at a loss to conceive any system of education that can properly prepare women for the exercise of power. — Cultivate their understandings, “ cleanse the visual orb with euphrasy and rue,” till they can with one comprehensive glance take in

“one half at least of round eternity ;” still you have no security that their reason will govern their conduct. The moral character seems, even amongst men of superior strength of mind, to have no certain dependence upon the reasoning faculty ;—habit, prejudice, taste, example, and the different strength of various passions, form the moral character. We are impelled to action frequently contrary to the belief of our sober reason ; and we pursue what we could, in the hour of deliberation, demonstrate to be inconsistent with *that greatest possible share of happiness*, which it is the object of every rational creature to secure. We frequently “think with one species of enthusiasm, and act with another :” and can we expect from women more consistency

of conduct, if they are allowed the same liberty?—No one can feel more strongly than you do the necessity and the value of female integrity; no one can more clearly perceive how much in society depends upon the honour of women; and how much it is the interest of every individual, as well as of every state, to guard their virtue, and to preserve inviolate the purity of their manners. Allow me, then, to warn you of the danger of talking in loud strains to the sex of the noble contempt of prejudice. You would look with horror at one who should go to sap the foundations of the building; beware then how you venture to tear away the ivy which clings to the walls, and braces the loose stones together.

I am by no means disposed to indulge in the fashionable ridicule of prejudice. There is a sentimental, metaphysical argument, which, independently of all others, has lately been used, to prevail upon us to relinquish that superiority which strength of body in savage, and strength of mind in civilised nations, secure to man. We are told, that as women are reasonable creatures, they should be governed only by reason; and that we *disgrace* ourselves, and *enslave* them, when we instil even the most useful truths as prejudices.—Morality should, we are told, be founded upon demonstration, not upon sentiment; and we should not require human beings to submit to any laws or customs, without convincing their understandings of the univer-

sal utility of these political conventions. When are we to expect this conviction? We cannot expect it from childhood, scarcely from youth; but, from the maturity of the understanding, we are told that we may expect it with certainty.—And of what use can it then be to us? When the habits are fixed, when the character is decided, when the manners are formed, what can be done by the bare conviction of the understanding? What could we expect from that woman whose moral education was to begin at the moment when she was called upon to *act*; and who, without having imbibed in her early years any of the salutary prejudices of her sex, or without having been educated in the amiable acquiescence to well-established maxims of fe-

male prudence, should boldly venture to conduct herself by the immediate conviction of her understanding? I care not for the names or titles of my guides; all that I shall inquire is, which is best acquainted with the road. Provided women be conducted quietly to their good, it is scarcely worth their while to dispute about the pompous, metaphysical names or precedence of their motives. Why should they deem it disgraceful to be induced to pursue their interest by what some philosophers are pleased to call *weak* motives? Is it not much less disgraceful to be peaceably governed by weak reasons, than to be incapable of being restrained by the strongest? The dignity of human nature, and the boasted free-will of rational agents, are high-sound-

ing words, likely to impose upon the vanity of the fair sex, as well as upon the pride of ours; but if we analyse the ideas annexed to these terms, to what shall we reduce them? Reason in its highest perfection seems just to arrive at the certainty of instinct; and truth, impressed upon the mind in early youth by the united voice of affection and authority, gives all the real advantages of the most investigating spirit of philosophy. If the result of the thought, experience, and sufferings of one race of beings is (when inculcated upon the belief of the next) to be stigmatized as prejudice, there is an end to all the benefits of history and of education. The mutual intercourse of individuals and of nations must be only for the traffic or amusement of the day. Every

age must repeat the same experiments ; every man and every nation must make the same mistakes, and suffer the same miseries, whilst the civilisation and happiness of the world, if not retrograde in their course, must for ever be stationary.

Let us not then despise, or teach the other sex to despise, the traditional maxims of experience, or those early prepossessions, which may be termed prejudices, but which in reality serve as their moral instinct. I can see neither tyranny on our part, nor slavery on theirs, in this system of education. This sentimental or metaphysical appeal to our candour and generosity has then no real force ; and every other argument for the *literary* and *philosophical* edu-

cation of women, and for the extraordinary cultivation of their understandings, I have examined.

You probably imagine, that, by the superior ingenuity and care you may bestow on your daughter's education, you shall make her an exception to general maxims; you shall give her all the blessings of a literary cultivation, and at the same time preserve her from all the follies, and faults, and evils, which have been found to attend the character of a literary lady.

Systems produce projects; and as projects in education are of all others the most hazardous, they should not be followed till after the most mature deliberation. Though it may be natural, is it wise for any man to expect extraordi-

nary success, from his efforts or his precautions, beyond what has ever been the share of those who have had motives as strong for care and for exertion, and some of whom were possibly his equals in ability? Is it not incumbent upon you, as a parent and as a philosopher, to calculate accurately what you have to fear, as well as what you have to hope? You can at present, with a sober degree of interest, bear to hear me enumerate the evils, and ridicule the foibles, incident to literary ladies; but if your daughter were actually in this class, you would not think it friendly if I were to attack them. In this favourable moment, then, I beg you to hear me with temper; and as I touch upon every danger and every fault, consider cautiously whether you have a certain pre-

ventive or a specific remedy in store for each of them.

Women of literature are much more numerous of late than they were a few years ago. They make a class in society, they fill the public eye, and have acquired a degree of consequence and an appropriate character. The esteem of private friends, and the admiration of the public for their talents, are circumstances highly flattering to their vanity; and as such I will allow them to be substantial pleasures. I am also ready to acknowledge, that a taste for literature adds much to the happiness of life, and that women may enjoy to a certain degree this happiness as well as men. But with literary women, this silent happiness seems at best but a subordinate consideration; it is not by

the treasures they possess, but by those which they have an opportunity of displaying, that they estimate their wealth. To obtain public applause, they are betrayed too often into a miserable ostentation of their learning. Coxe tells us, that certain Russian ladies split their pearls, in order to make a greater display of finery.

The pleasure of being admired for wit or erudition, I cannot exactly measure in a female mind; but state it to be as delightful as you can imagine it to be, there are evils attendant upon it, which, in the estimation of a prudent father, may overbalance the good. The intoxicating effect of wit upon the brain has been well remarked by a poet, who was a friend to the fair sex; and too many ridiculous, and too many disgust-

ing, examples confirm the truth of the observation. The deference that is paid to genius sometimes makes the fair sex forget, that genius will be respected only when united with discretion. Those who have acquired fame, fancy that they can afford to sacrifice reputation. I will suppose, however, that their heads shall be strong enough to bear inebriating admiration, and that their conduct shall be essentially irreproachable; yet they will show in their manners and conversation that contempt of inferior minds, and that neglect of common forms and customs, which will provoke the indignation of fools, and which cannot escape the censure of the wise. Even whilst we are secure of their innocence, we dislike that daring spirit in the female sex, which delights to op-

pose the common opinions of society, and from apparent trifles we draw unfavourable omens, which experience too often confirms. You will ask me why I should suppose that wits are more liable to be spoiled by admiration than beauties, who have usually a larger share of it, and who are not more exempt from vanity? Those, who are vain of trifling accomplishments, of rank, of riches, or of beauty, depend upon the world for their immediate gratification. They are sensible of their dependence; they listen with deference to the maxims, and attend with anxiety to the opinions of those, from whom they expect their reward and their daily amusements. In their subjection consists their safety; whilst women, who neither feel dependent for amusement nor for self-

approbation upon company and public places, are apt to consider this subjection as humiliating, if not insupportable : perceiving their own superiority, they despise, and even set at defiance, the opinions of their acquaintance of inferior abilities : contempt, where it cannot be openly retorted, produces aversion, not the less to be dreaded, because constrained to silence : envy, considered as the involuntary tribute, extorted by merit, is flattering to pride ; and I know, that many women delight to excite envy, even whilst they affect to fear its consequences : but they who imprudently provoke it, are little aware of the torments they prepare for themselves.—“ Cover your face well before you disturb the hornet’s nest,” was a maxim of the *experienced* Catharine de Medicis.

Men of literature, if we may trust to the bitter expressions of anguish in their writings, and in their private letters, feel acutely all the stings of envy. Women, who have more susceptibility of temper, and less strength of mind, and who, from the delicate nature of their reputation, are more exposed to attack, are also less able to endure it. Malignant critics, when they cannot attack an author's peace in his writings, frequently scrutinize his private life; and every personal anecdote is published without regard to truth or propriety. How will the delicacy of the female character endure this treatment? How will her friends bear to see her pursued even in domestic retirement, if she should be wise enough to make

that retirement her choice? How will they like to see premature memoirs and spurious collections of familiar letters, published by needy booksellers or designing enemies? Yet to all these things men of letters are subject; and such must literary ladies expect, if they attain to any degree of eminence.—Judging, then, from the experience of our sex, I may pronounce envy to be one of the evils which women of uncommon genius have to dread. “Censure,” says a celebrated writer, “is a tax which every man must pay to the public, who seeks to be eminent.” Women must expect to pay it doubly.

Your daughter, perhaps, shall be above scandal. She shall despise the idle whisper, and the common tattle of

her sex ; her soul shall be raised above the ignorant and the frivolous ; she shall have a relish for higher conversation, and a taste for higher society : but where is she to find, or how is she to obtain this society ? You make her incapable of friendship with her own sex. Where is she to look for friends, for companions, for equals ? Amongst men ? Amongst what class of men ? Not amongst men of business, or men of gallantry, but amongst men of literature.

Learned men have usually chosen for their wives, or for their companions, women who were rather below than above the standard of mediocrity : this seems to me natural and reasonable. Such men, probably, feel their own incapacity for the daily business of life,

their ignorance of the world, their slovenly habits, and neglect of domestic affairs. They do not want wives who have precisely their own defects; they rather desire to find such as shall, by the opposite habits and virtues, supply their deficiencies. I do not see why two books should marry, any more than two estates. Some few exceptions might be quoted against Stuart's observations. I have just seen, under the article "A Literary Wife," in D'Israeli's *Cu-ri-osi-ties of Literature*, an account of Francis Phidelphus, a great scholar in the fifteenth century, who was so desirous of acquiring the Greek language in perfection, that he travelled to Constantinople in search of a *Grecian wife*: the lady proved a scold. "But to do justice to the name of

Theodora," as this author adds, " she has been honourably mentioned in the French Academy of Sciences." I hope this proved an adequate compensation to her husband for his domestic broils.

Happy Madame Dacier ! you found a husband suited to your taste ! " You and Monsieur Dacier, if D'Alembert tells the story rightly, once cooked a dish in concert, by a receipt, which you found in Apicius, and you both sat down and ate of your learned ragout till you were both like to die."

Were I sure, my dear friend, that every literary lady would be equally fortunate in finding in a husband a man who would sympathize in her tastes, I should diminish my formidable catalogue of evils. But alas ! Monsieur Dacier is no more ! " and we shall

never live to see his fellow." Literary ladies will, I am afraid, be losers in love as well as in friendship, by their superiority.—Cupid is a timid, playful child, and is frightened at the helmet of Minerva. It has been observed, that gentlemen are not apt to admire a prodigious quantity of learning and masculine acquirements in the fair sex;—we usually consider a certain degree of weakness, both of mind and body, as friendly to female grace. I am not absolutely of this opinion; yet I do not see the advantage of supernatural force, either of body or mind, to female excellence. Hercules-Spinster found his strength rather an incumbrance than an advantage.

Superiority of mind must be united with great temper and generosity, to be

tolerated by those who are forced to submit to its influence. I have seen witty and learned ladies, who did not seem to think it at all incumbent upon them to sacrifice any thing to the sense of propriety. On the contrary, they seemed to take both pride and pleasure in showing the utmost stretch of their strength, regardless of the consequences, panting only for victory.

Upon such occasions, when the adversary has been a husband or a father, I must acknowledge that I have felt sensations, which few ladies can easily believe they excite. Airs and graces I can bear as well as another—but airs without graces, no man thinks himself bound to bear; and learned airs least of all. Ladies of high rank, in the Court of Parnassus, are apt,

sometimes, to claim precedence out of their own dominions, which creates much confusion, and generally ends in their being affronted. That knowledge of the world, which keeps people in their proper places, they will never learn from the Muses.

Moliere has pointed out with all the force of comic ridicule, in the *Femmes Savantes*, that a lady who aspires to the sublime delights of philosophy and poetry, must forego the simple pleasures, and will despise the duties of domestic life. I should not expect that my house affairs would be with haste dispatched by a *Desdemona*, weeping over some unvarnished tale, or petrified with some history of horrors, at the very time when she should be ordering dinner, or paying the but-

cher's bill.—I should have the less hope of rousing her attention to my culinary concerns and domestic grievances, because I should probably incur her contempt for hinting at these sublunary matters, and her indignation for supposing that she ought to be employed in such degrading occupations. I have heard, that if these sublime geniusses are wakened from their reveries by the *appulse* of external circumstances, they start and exhibit all the perturbation and amazement of *cataleptic* patients.

Sir Charles Harrington, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, addressed a copy of verses to his wife, “on Women's Vertues:”—these he divides into “the private, *civill*, and heroyke; the pri-

vate belong to the country housewife,
whom it concerneth chiefly—

“ The fruit, malt, hops, to tend, to dry, to utter,

“ To beat, strip, spin the wool, the hemp,

“ the flax,

“ Breed poultry, gather honey, try the wax,

“ And more than all, to have good cheese and

“ butter.

“ Then next a step, but yet a large step higher,

“ Came civill vertue fitter for the citty,

“ With modest looks, good cloths, and answers

“ witty.

“ These baser things not done, but guided by

“ her.”

As for heroyke vertue, and heroyke
dames, honest Sir Charles would have
nothing to do with them.

Allowing, however, that you could
combine all these virtues—that you
could form a perfect whole, a female

wonder from every creature's best, dangers still threaten you. How will you preserve your daughter from that desire of universal admiration, which will ruin all your work? How will you, along with all the pride of knowledge, give her that "retiring modesty," which is supposed to have more charms for our sex, than the fullest display of wit and beauty.

The *fair Pauca of Thoulouse* was so called, because she was so fair, that no one could live either with or without beholding her:—whenever she came forth from her own mansion, which, history observes, she did very seldom, such impetuous crowds rushed to obtain a sight of her, that limbs were broken and lives were lost wherever she appeared. She ventured

abroad less frequently — the evil increased — till at length the magistrates of the city issued an edict commanding the fair Pauca, under the pain of perpetual imprisonment, to appear in broad day-light for one hour, every week, in the public market-place.

Modern ladies, by frequenting public places so regularly, declare their approbation of the wholesome regulations of these prudent magistrates. Very different was the crafty policy of the Prophet Mahomet, who forbade his worshippers even to paint his picture. The Turks have pictures of the hand, the foot, the features, of Mahomet, but no representation of the whole face or person is allowed. The portraits of our beauties, in our exhibition-room, show a proper con-

tempt of this insidious policy; and those learned and ingenious ladies, who publish their private letters, select maxims, secret anecdotes, and family memoirs, are entitled to our thanks, for thus presenting us with full-lengths of their minds.

Can you expect, my dear Sir, that your daughter, with all the genius and learning which you intend to give her, should refrain from these imprudent exhibitions? Will she “yield her charms of mind with sweet delay?” Will she, in every moment of her life, recollect, that the fatal desire for universal applause always defeats its own purpose, especially if the purpose be to win our love as well as our admiration? It is in vain to tell me, that more enlarged ideas in our sex would

alter our tastes, and alter even the associations which now influence our passions. The captive who has numbered the links of his chains, and who has even discovered how those chains are constructed, is not therefore nearer to the recovery of his liberty.

Besides, it must take a length of time to alter associations and opinions, which, if not *just*, are at least *common* in our sex. You cannot expect even that conviction should operate immediately upon the public taste. You will, in a few years, have educated your daughter; and if the world be not educated exactly at the right time to judge of her perfections, to admire and love them, you will have wasted your labour, and you will have sacrificed your daughter's happiness : that

happiness, analyse it as a man of the world or as a philosopher, must depend on friendship, love, the exercise of her virtues, the just performance of all the duties of life, and the self-approbation arising from the consciousness of good conduct.

I am, my dear friend,

Yours sincerely.

A N S W E R,

TO THE

PRECEDING LETTER.

I HAVE as little taste for Madame Dacier's learned ragout as you can have, my dear Sir; and I pity the great scholar, who travelled to Constantinople for the termagant Theodora, believing, as you do, that the honourable mention made of her by the French Academy of Sciences could be no adequate compensation to her husband for domestic disquiet: but the lady's learning was not essential to his misfortune; he might have met with a scolding dame, though he had not married a Grecian. A pro-

fusion of vulgar aphorisms in the dialects of all the counties in England, proverbs in Welch, Scottish, French, Spanish, Italian, and Hebrew, might be adduced to prove, that scolds are to be found amongst all classes of women. I am, however, willing to allow, that the more learning, and wit, and eloquence a lady possesses, the more troublesome and the more dangerous she may become as a wife or daughter, unless she is also possessed of good sense and good temper. Of your honest Sir Charles Harrington's two pattern wives, I think I should prefer the country housewife, with whom I could be sure of having good cheese and butter, to the *citty dame* with her good clothes and answers witty.—I should be afraid that these answers witty might be turned

against me, and might prove the torment of my life.—You, who have attended to female disputants, must have remarked, that, learned or unlearned, they seldom know how to reason; they assert and declaim, employ wit, and eloquence, and sophistry, to confute, persuade, or abash their adversaries; but distinct reasoning they neither use nor comprehend.—Till women learn to reason, it is in vain that they acquire learning.

You are satisfied, I am sure, with this acknowledgement.—I will go further, and at once give up to you all the learned ladies that exist, or that ever have existed: but under this denomination, Literary Ladies, I mean women who have cultivated their understandings, not for the purposes of

parade, but with the desire to make themselves useful and agreeable. I estimate the value of a woman's abilities and acquirements by the degree in which they contribute to her happiness.

You think yourself happy because you are wise, said a philosopher to a pedant.—I think myself wise because I am happy.

You tell me, that even supposing I could educate my daughter so as to raise her above the common faults and follies of her sex; even supposing I could give her an enlarged understanding, and literature free from pedantry, she would be in danger of becoming unhappy, because she would not, amongst her own sex, find friends suited to her taste, nor amongst ours;

admirers adequate to her expectations; you represent her as in the situation of the poor flying-fish, exposed to dangerous enemies in her own element, yet certain, if she tries to soar above them, of being pounced upon by the hawk-eyed critics of the higher region.

You allow, however, that women of literature are much more numerous of late than they were a few years ago; that they make a class in society, and have acquired a considerable degree of consequence, and an appropriate character; how can you then fear that a woman of cultivated understanding should be driven from the society of her own sex in search of dangerous companions amongst ours? In the female world she will be neither without an equal nor without a judge; she

will not have much to fear from envy, because its malignant eye will not fix upon one object exclusively, when there are numbers to distract its attention, and share the stroke. The fragile nature of female friendships, the petty jealousies which break out at the ball or in the drawing-room, have been from time immemorial the jest of mankind. Trifles light as air will necessarily excite not only the jealousy, but the envy of those who think only of trifles. Give them more employment for their thoughts, give them a nobler spirit of emulation, and we shall hear no more of these paltry feuds; give them more useful and more interesting subjects of conversation, and they become not only more agreeable, but safer companions for each other.

Unmarried women, who have stored their minds with knowledge, who have various tastes and literary occupations, who can amuse and be amused in the conversation of well-informed people, are in no danger of becoming burthensome to their friends or to society: though they may not be seen haunting every place of amusement or of public resort, they are not isolated or forlorn; by a variety of associations they are connected with the world, and their sympathy is expanded and supported by the cultivation of their understandings; nor can it sink, settle, and concentrate upon cats, parrots, and monkeys. How far the human heart may be contracted by ignorance it is difficult to determine; but I am little inclined to envy the *simple* plea-

asures of those whose understandings are totally uncultivated.—Sir William Hamilton, in his account of the last eruption of Mount Vesuvius, gives us a curious picture of the excessive ignorance and stupidity of some nuns in a convent at Torre del Greco:—one of these nuns was found warming herself at the red-hot lava, which had rolled up to the window of her cell. It was with the greatest difficulty that these scarcely rational beings could be made to comprehend the nature of their danger; and when at last they were prevailed upon to quit the convent, and were advised to carry with them whatever they thought most valuable, they loaded themselves with sweetmeats.—Those who wish for ignorant

wives may find them in other parts of the world as well as in Italy.

I do not pretend, that even by cultivating my daughter's understanding I can secure for her a husband suited to her taste; it will therefore be prudent to make her felicity in some degree independent of matrimony. Many parents have sufficient kindness and foresight to provide, in point of fortune, for their daughters; but few consider that if a single life should be their choice or their doom, something more is necessary to secure respect and happiness for them in the decline of life. The silent *unreproved* pleasures of literature are the sure resource of those who have cultivated minds; those who have not must wear

out their disconsolate unoccupied old age as chance directs.

When you say that men of superior understanding dislike the appearance of extraordinary strength of mind in the fair sex, you probably mean, that the display of that strength is disgusting, and you associate with the idea of strength of mind, masculine, arrogant, or pedantic manners: but there is no necessary connexion between these things; and it seems probable, that the faults usually ascribed to learned ladies, like those peculiar to learned men, may have arisen in a great measure from circumstances which the progress of civilisation in society has much altered.

In the times of ignorance, men of

deep science were considered by the vulgar as a class of necromancers, and they were looked upon alternately with terror and admiration; and learned men imposed upon the vulgar by assuming strange airs of mystery and self-importance, wore long beards and solemn looks; they spoke and wrote in a phraseology peculiar to themselves, and affected to consider the rest of mankind as beneath their notice: but since knowledge has been generally diffused, all this affectation has been laid aside; and though we now and then hear of men of genius who indulge themselves in peculiarities, yet upon the whole the manners of literary men are not strikingly nor wilfully different from those of the rest of the

world. The peculiarities of literary women will also disappear as their numbers increase. You are disgusted by their ostentation of learning. Have patience with them, my dear Sir; their taste will become more simple when they have been taught by experience that this parade is offensive: even the bitter expression of your disgust may be advantageous to those whose manners are yet to be formed; they will at least learn from it what to avoid; and your letter may perhaps hereafter be of service in my daughter's education.—It is scarcely to be supposed that a girl of good understanding would deliberately imitate the faults and follies which she hears ridiculed during her childhood by those whom she esteems.

As to your dread of prodigies, that will subside:—prodigies are heard of most frequently during the ages of ignorance. A woman may now possess a considerable stock of information without being gazed upon as a miracle of learning; and there is not much danger of her being vain of accomplishments which cease to be astonishing. Nor will her peace be disturbed by the idle remarks of the ignorant vulgar.—A literary lady is no longer a sight; the spectacle is now too common to attract curiosity; the species of animal is too well known even to admit of much exaggeration in the description of its appearance. A lady riding on horseback upon a side-saddle is not thought a wonderful thing by the common people in England; but when

an English lady rode upon a side-saddle in an Italian city, where the sight was unusual, she was universally gazed at by the populace; to some she appeared an object of astonishment, to others of compassion:—" Ah Poverina!" they exclaimed, " n'ha che una gambia!"

The same objects excite different emotions in different situations; and to judge what will astonish or delight any given set of people some years hence, we must consider not merely what is the fashion of to-day, but whither the current of opinion runs, and what is likely to be the fashion of hereafter.—You must have observed, that the public opinion is at present more favourable to the cultivation of the understanding of the female sex, than it was some

years ago ; more attention is paid to the education of women, more knowledge and literature are expected from them in society.—From the literary lady of the present day, something more is expected than that she should know how to spell and to write better than Swift's celebrated Stella, whom he reproves for writing *Villian* and *Daenger*:—Perhaps this very Stella was an object of envy in her own day to those who were her inferiors in literature. No man wishes his wife to be obviously less cultivated than those of her own rank ; and something more is now required, even from ordinary talents, than what distinguished the accomplished lady of the seventeenth century. What the standard of excellence may be in the next age we cannot ascertain, but

we may guess that the taste for literature will continue to be progressive; therefore, even if you assume that the education of the female sex should be guided by the taste and reigning opinions of ours, and that it should be the object of their lives to win and keep our hearts, you must admit the expediency of attending to that fashionable demand for literature and the fine arts, which has arisen in society.

No woman can foresee what may be the taste of the man with whom she may be united; much of her happiness, however, will depend upon her being able to conform her taste to his: for this reason I should therefore, in female education, cultivate the general powers of the mind, rather than any particular faculty. I do not desire to

make my daughter merely a musician, a painter, or a poet; I do not desire to make her merely a botanist, a mathematician, or a chemist; but I wish to give her early the habit of industry and attention, the love of knowledge, and the power of reasoning: these will enable her to attain to excellence in any pursuit to which she may direct her talents. You will observe, that many things which formerly were thought above the comprehension of women, or unfit for their sex, are now acknowledged to be perfectly within the compass of their abilities, and suited to their situation.—Formerly the fair sex was kept in Turkish ignorance; every means of acquiring knowledge was discountenanced by fashion, and impracticable even to those who despised

fashion ;—our books of science were full of unintelligible jargon, and mystery veiled pompous ignorance from public contempt: but now writers must offer their discoveries to the public in distinct terms, which every body may understand; technical language no longer supplies the place of knowledge, and the art of teaching has been carried to such perfection, that a degree of knowledge may now with ease be obtained in the course of a few years, which formerly it was the business of a life to attain. All this is much in favour of female literature. Ladies have become ambitious to superintend the education of their children, and hence they have been induced to instruct themselves, that they may be able to direct and inform their pupils. The

mother, who now aspires to be the esteemed and beloved instructress of her children, must have a considerable portion of knowledge. Science has of late “*been enlisted under the banners of imagination*” by the irresistible charms of genius; by the same power her votaries will be led “*from the looser analogies which dress out the imagery of poetry to the stricter ones which form the ratiocination of philosophy.*”*

—Botany has become fashionable; in time it may become useful, if it be not so already. Chemistry will follow Botany. Chemistry is a science well suited to the talents and situation of women; it is not a science of parade; it affords occupation and infinite variety; it demands no bodily strength;

* Vide Preface to Darwin's Botanic Garden.

it can be pursued in retirement; it applies immediately to useful and domestic purposes: and whilst the ingenuity of the most inventive mind may in this science be exercised, there is no danger of inflaming the imagination, because the mind is intent upon realities, the knowledge that is acquired is exact, and the pleasure of the pursuit is a sufficient reward for the labour.

A clear and ready knowledge of arithmetic is surely no useless acquirement for those who are to regulate the expenses of a family. Economy is not the mean "penny wise and pound foolish" policy which some suppose it to be; it is the art of calculation joined to the habit of order, and the power of proportioning our wishes to the

means of gratifying them. The little pilfering temper of a wife is despicable and odious to every man of sense ; but there is a judicious graceful species of œconomy, which has no connexion with an avaricious temper, and which, as it depends upon the understanding, can be expected only from cultivated minds. Women who have been well educated, far from despising domestic duties, will hold them in high respect ; because they will see that the whole happiness of life is made up of the happiness of each particular day and hour, and that much of the enjoyment of these must depend upon the punctual practice of those virtues which are more valuable than splendid.

It is not, I hope, your opinion, that ignorance is the best security for fe-

male virtue. If this connexion between virtue and ignorance could once be clearly proved, we ought to drown our books deeper than ever plummet sounded :—I say *we*—for the danger extends equally to both sexes, unless you assert that the duties of men rest upon a more certain foundation than the duties of the other sex : if our virtues can be demonstrated to be advantageous, why should theirs suffer for being exposed to the light of reason? — All social virtue conduces to our own happiness or that of our fellow-creatures ; can it weaken the sense of duty to illustrate this truth? — Having once pointed out to the understanding of a sensible woman the necessary connexion between her virtues and her happiness, must not those virtues, and

the means of preserving them, become in her eyes objects of the most interesting importance? But you fear, that even if their conduct continued to be irreproachable, the manners of women might be rendered less delicate by the increase of their knowledge;—you dislike in the female sex, that daring spirit which despises the common forms of society, and which breaks through the reserve and delicacy of female manners:—so do I:—and the best method to make my pupil respect these things, is to shew her how they are indispensably connected with the largest interests of society: surely this perception of the utility of forms apparently trifling, must be a strong security to the prudential reserve of the sex, and far superior to the automatic habits of

those who submit to the conventions of the world without consideration or conviction. Habit, confirmed by reason, ✓ assumes the rank of virtue. The motives that restrain from vice, must be increased by the clear conviction, that vice and wretchedness are inseparably united.

Do not however imagine, my dear Sir, that I shall attempt to lay moral demonstration before *a child*, who could not possibly comprehend my meaning; do not imagine, that because I intend to cultivate my daughter's understanding, I shall neglect to give her those early habits of reserve and modesty which constitute the female character. —Believing, as I do, that woman, as well as man, may be called a bundle of habits, I shall be peculiarly careful,

during my child's early education, to give her as many good habits as possible; by degrees as her understanding, that is to say, as her knowledge and power of reasoning shall increase, I can explain the advantages of these habits, and confirm their power by the voice of reason. I lose no time, I expose myself to no danger, by this system. On the contrary, those who depend entirely upon the force of custom and prejudice, expose themselves to infinite danger. If once their pupils begin to reflect upon their own hoodwinked education, they will probably suspect, that they have been deceived in all that they have been taught, and they will burst their bonds with indignation.—Credulity is always rash in the moment; she detects the impositions

that have been practised upon her easy temper. In this inquiring age, few have any chance of passing through life without being excited to examine the motives and principles from which they act: is it not, therefore, prudent to cultivate the reasoning faculty, by which alone this examination can be made with safety? A false argument, a repartee, the charms of wit or eloquence, the voice of fashion, of folly, of numbers, might, if she had no substantial reasons to support her cause, put virtue not only out of countenance but out of humour.

You speak of moral instinct. As far as I understand the term, it implies certain habits early acquired from education; to these I would add

the power of reasoning, and then, and not till then, I should think myself safe:—for I have observed that the pupils of habit are utterly confounded when they are placed in circumstances different from those to which they have been accustomed.—It has been remarked by travellers and naturalists, that animals, notwithstanding their boasted instinctive knowledge, sometimes make strange and fatal mistakes in their conduct, when they are placed in new situations :—destitute of the reasoning faculty, and deceived by resemblances, they mistake poison for food. Thus the bull-frog will swallow burning charcoal, mistaking it for fire-flies ; and the European hogs and poultry who travelled to Surinam, poison-

ed themselves by eating plants that were unknown to them*.

You seem, my dear Sir, to be afraid that truth should not keep so firm a hold upon the mind as prejudice; and you produce an allusion to justify your fears. You tell us, that civil society is like a building, and you warn me not to tear down the ivy which clings to the walls, and braces the loose stones together.—I believe that ivy, in some situations, tends to pull down the walls to which it clings.—You think it is not worth while to cultivate the understandings of women, because you say that you have no security that the conviction of their reason will have any permanent good effect upon their

* Vide Stedman's Voyage to Surinam, vol. ii. p. 47.

conduct ; and to persuade me of this, you bid me observe, that men, who are superior to women in strength of mind and judgment, are frequently misled by their passions.—By this mode of argument, you may conclude that reason is totally useless to the whole human race ; but you cannot, with any show of justice, infer that it ought to be monopolized by one-half of mankind. But why should you quarrel with reason because passion sometimes conquers her?—You should endeavour to strengthen the connexion between theory and practice, if it be not sufficiently strong already ; but you can gain nothing by destroying theory.—Happiness is your aim ;—but your unpractised or unsteady hand does not obey your will :—you do not at the

first trial hit the mark precisely.—
Would you, because you are awkward,
insist upon being blind?

The strength of mind which enables people to govern themselves by their reason, is not always connected with abilities even in their most cultivated state: I deplore the instances which I have seen of this truth, but I do not despair; on the contrary, I am excited to inquire into the causes of this phenomenon; nor, because I see some evil, would I sacrifice the good upon a bare motive of suspicion. It is a contradiction to say that giving the power to discern what is good, is giving a disposition to prefer what is bad. I acknowledge with regret, that women who have been but half instructed, who have seen only superficially the relations of

moral and political ideas, who have obtained but an imperfect knowledge of the human heart, and who have conducted themselves so as to disgrace their talents and their sex: these are conspicuous and melancholy examples, which are cited oftener with malice than with pity. But I appeal to examples amongst our contemporaries, to which every man of literature will immediately advert, to prove, that where the female understanding has been properly cultivated, women have not only obtained admiration by their useful abilities, but respect by their exemplary conduct.

I apprehend that many of the errors into which women of literature have fallen, may have arisen from an
 ✓ improper choice of books. Those who

read chiefly works of imagination, receive from them false ideas of life and of the human heart. Many of these productions I shall keep as I would deadly poison from my child; I should rather endeavour to turn her attention to science than to romance, and to give her early that taste for truth and utility, which when once implanted can scarcely be eradicated. There is a wide difference between innocence and ignorance: ignorant women may have minds the most debased and perverted, whilst the most cultivated understanding may be united with the most perfect innocence and simplicity.

Even if literature were of no other use to the fair sex than to supply them with employment, I should think the time dedicated to the cultivation of

their minds well bestowed : they are
 surely better occupied when they are
 ✓ reading or writing than when coquet-
 ting or gaming, losing their fortunes
 or their characters. You despise the
 writings of women :—you think that
 they might have made a better use of
 the pen than to write plays, and poe-
 try, and romances. Considering that
 the pen was to women a new instru-
 ment, I think they have made at least
 as good a use of it as learned men
 did of the needle some centuries ago,
 when they set themselves to determine
 how many spirits could stand upon
 its point, and were ready to tear one
 another to pieces in the discussion of
 this sublime question. Let the sexes
 mutually forgive each other their fol-
 lies; or, what is much better, let them

combine their talents for their general advantage.—You say, that the experiments we have made do not encourage us to proceed, that the increased care and pains which have been of late years bestowed upon female education, have produced no adequate returns; but you in the same breath allow that amongst your contemporaries, whom you prudently forbear to mention, there are some instances of great talents applied to useful purposes. Did you expect that the fruits of good cultivation should appear before the seed was sown?—You triumphantly enumerate the disadvantages to which women, from the laws and customs of society, are liable:—they cannot converse freely with men of wit, science, and learning, nor even with the artist, or artificers; they

are excluded from academies, public libraries, &c. Even our politeness prevents us, you say, from ever speaking plain truth and sense to the fair sex :— every assistance that foreign or domestic ingenuity can invent to encourage literary studies, is, as you boast, almost exclusively ours : and after pointing out all these causes for the inferiority of women in knowledge, you ask for a list of the inventions and discoveries of those who, by your own statement of the question, have not been allowed opportunities for observation. With the insulting injustice of an Egyptian taskmaster, you demand the work, and deny the necessary materials.

I admit, that with respect to the opportunities of acquiring knowledge, institutions and manners are, as you have

stated, much in favour of our sex ; but your argument concerning *time* appears to me to be unfounded.—Women who do not love dissipation must have more time for the cultivation of their understandings than men can have, if you compute the whole of life :—whilst the knowledge of the learned languages continues to form an indispensable part of a gentleman's education, many years of childhood and youth must be devoted to their attainment.—During these studies, the general cultivation of the understanding is in some degree retarded. All the intellectual powers are cramped, except the memory, which is sufficiently exercised, but which is overloaded with words, and with words that are not always understood.—The genius of living and of dead languages

differ so much, that the pains which are taken to write elegant Latin frequently spoil the English style.—Girls usually write much better than boys; ✓ they think and express their thoughts clearly at an age when young men can scarcely write an easy letter upon any common occasion. Women do not read the good authors of antiquity as school-books, but they can have excellent translations of most of them when they are capable of tasting the beauties of composition.—I know that it is supposed we cannot judge of the classics by translations, and I am sensible that much of the merit of the originals may be lost; but I think the difference in pleasure is more than overbalanced to women by the *time* that is saved, and by the labour and misapplication of abilities which

is spared. If they do not acquire a classical taste, neither do they imbibe classic prejudices; nor are they early disgusted with literature by pedagogues, lexicons, grammars, and all the melancholy apparatus of learning.—Women begin to taste the pleasures of reading, and the best authors in the English language are their amusement, just at the age when young men, disgusted by their studies, begin to be ashamed of alluding to literature amongst their companions. Travelling, lounging, field sports, gaming, and what is called pleasure in various shapes, usually fill the interval between quitting the university and settling for life.—When this period is past, business, the necessity of pursuing a profession, the ambition to shine in parliament, or to rise in public life, occupy a large portion of their lives.—In many profes-

sions the understanding is but partially cultivated ; and general literature must be neglected by those who are occupied in earning bread or amassing riches for their family :—men of genius are often heard to complain, that in the pursuit of a profession they are obliged to contract their inquiries and concentrate their powers.—Statesmen lament that they must often pursue the *expedient* even when they discern that it is not *the right* ; and men of letters who earn their bread by their writings, inveigh bitterly against the tyranny of booksellers who degrade them to the state of “ literary artisans.”——“ Literary artisans ” is the comprehensive term under which a celebrated philosopher*

* Professor Dugald Stewart.—History of the Philosophy of the Human Mind.

classes all those who cultivate only particular talents or powers of the mind; and who suffer their other faculties to lose all strength and vigour for want of exercise. The other sex have no such constraint upon their understandings; neither the necessity of earning their bread, nor the ambition to shine in public affairs, hurry or prejudice their minds: in domestic life they have leisure to be wise.

Far from being ashamed that so little has been done by female abilities in science and useful literature, I am surprised that so much has been effected. On natural history, on criticism, on moral philosophy, on education, they have written with elegance, eloquence, precision, and ingenuity. Your complaint that women do not turn their at-

tention to useful literature, is surely ill-timed. If they merely increased the number of books in circulation, you might declaim against them with success; but when they add to the general fund of useful and entertaining knowledge, you cannot with any show of justice prohibit their labours: there can be no danger that the market should ever be overstocked with produce of intrinsic worth.

The despotic monarchs of Spain forbid the exploring of any new gold or silver mines without the express permission of government, and they have ordered several rich ones to be shut up as not equal to the cost of working. There is some *appearance* of reason for this exertion of power: it may prevent the world from being encumbered by

nominal wealth.—But the Dutch merchants, who burn whole cargoes of spice lest they should lower the price of the commodity in which they deal, show a mean spirit of monopoly which can plead no plausible excuse.—I hope you feel nothing like a disposition to Spanish despotism or Dutch jealousy, when you would exclude female talents from the literary market.

You observe, that since censure is a tax which every man must pay who aspires to eminence, women must expect to pay it doubly. Why the tax should not be equally assessed, I am at a loss to conjecture: but in fact it does not fall very heavy upon those who have any portion of philosophy; they may, with *the poet of reason*, exclaim—

“ Though doubly tax’d, how little have I lost !”

Your dread of the envy attendant upon literary excellence might with equal justice be extended to every species of merit, and might be urged against all that is good in art or nature. — Scandal is said to attack always the fairest characters, as the birds always peck most at the ripest fruit; but would you for this reason have no fruit ripen, or no characters aspire to excellence?

But if it be your opinion that women are naturally inferior to us in capacity, why do you feel so much apprehension of their becoming eminent, or of their obtaining power, in consequence of the cultivation of their understandings?— These expressions of scorn and jealousy neutralize each other. If your contempt were unmixed and genuine, it would be cool and tranquil, inclining rather to pity than to anger.

You say that in all animals the female is the inferior; and you have never seen any reason to believe that the human species affords an exception to this observation.—Superiority amongst brutes depends upon force; superiority amongst the human species depends upon reason: that men are naturally stronger than women, is evident; but strength of mind has no necessary connexion with strength of body; and intellectual ability has ever conquered mere physical force, from the times of Ajax and Ulysses to the present day. In civilised nations, that species of superiority which belongs to force, is much reduced in value amongst the higher classes of society.—The Baron who struck his sword into an oak, and defied any one to pull out the weapon,

would not in these days fill the hearts of his antagonists with terror ; nor would the twisting of a horse-shoe be deemed a feat worthy to decide a nation in their choice of a king.—The days of chivalry are no more : the knight no longer sallies forth in ponderous armour, mounted upon “ a steed as invulnerable as himself.”*—The damsel no longer depends upon the prowess of his mighty arm to maintain the glory of her charms, or the purity of her fame ; grim barons, and castles guarded by monsters and all-devouring dragons, are no more ; and from being the champions and masters of the fair sex, we are now become their friends and companions. We have not surely been losers by this change ; the

* Condorcet.—History of the Progress of the Human Mind.

fading glories of romance have vanished, but the real permanent pleasures of domestic life remain in their stead; and what the fair have lost of adulation they have gained in friendship.

Do not, my dear Sir, call me a champion for the rights of woman; I am too much their friend to be their partizan, and I am more anxious for their happiness than intent upon a metaphysical discussion of their rights: their happiness is so nearly connected with ours, that it seems to me absurd to manage any argument so as to set the two sexes at variance by vain contention for superiority. It ought not to be our object to make an invidious division of privileges, or an ostentatious declaration of rights, but to determine what is most for our general advantage.

You fear that the minds of women should be enlarged and cultivated, lest their power in society and their liberty should consequently increase. Observe that the word *liberty*, applied to the female sex, conveys alarming ideas to our minds, because we do not stay to define the term ; we have a confused notion, that it implies want of reserve, want of delicacy, boldness of manners, or of conduct ; in short, liberty to do wrong.—Surely this is a species of liberty, which knowledge can never make desirable. Those who understand the real interests of society, who clearly see the connexion between virtue and happiness, must know that *the liberty to do wrong*, is synonymous with *the liberty to make themselves miserable*. This is a privilege, of which none would choose

to avail themselves. When reason defines the term, there is no danger of its being misunderstood; but imagination and false associations often make this word liberty, in its perverted sense, sound delightful to those who have been kept in ignorance and slavery. Girls who have been disciplined under the strict high hand of authority, are apt to fancy, that to escape from habitual restraint, to exercise their own will, no matter how, is to be free and to be happy.—Hence innumerable errors in their conduct; hence their mistaken notions of liberty, and that inordinate ambition to acquire power, which ignorant, ill-educated women show in every petty struggle, where they are permitted to act in private life. You believe this temper to be inherent in the sex; and a

man who has just published a book upon the Spanish bull-fights, declares his belief that the passion for bull-fighting is innate in the breast of every Spaniard.—Do not, my friend, assign two causes for an effect where one is obviously adequate. The disposition to love command, need not be attributed to any innate cause in the minds of females, whilst it may be fairly ascribed to their erroneous education.

I shall early cultivate my daughter's judgment, to prevent her from being wilful or positive; I shall leave her to choose for herself in all those trifles upon which the happiness of childhood depends; and I shall gradually teach her to reflect upon the consequences of her actions, to compare and judge of her feelings, and to compute the morn

and evening to her day.—I shall thus, I hope, induce her to reason upon all subjects, even upon matters of taste, where many women think it sufficient to say—I admire; or, I detest:—Oh charming! or, Oh horrible!—People who have reasons for their preferences and aversions, are never so provokingly zealous in the support of their own tastes, as those usually are who have no arguments to convince themselves or others that they are in the right.

But you are apprehensive that the desire to govern, which women show in domestic life, should obtain a larger field to display itself in public affairs.—It seems to me impossible, that they can ever acquire the species of direct power which you dread: their influence

must be private ; it is therefore of the utmost consequence that it should be judicious.—It was not Themistocles, but his wife and child, who governed the Athenians ; it was therefore of some consequence that the boy who governed the mother, who governed her husband, should not be a spoiled child, and consequently that the mother who educated this child should be a reasonable woman. Thus are human affairs chained together ; and female influence is a necessary and important link, which you cannot break without destroying the whole.

If it be your object, my dear Sir, to monopolize power for our sex, you cannot possibly secure it better from the wishes of the other, than by enlightening their minds and enlarging their

views: they will then be convinced, not by the voice of the moralist, who puts us to sleep whilst he persuades us of the vanity of all sublunary enjoyments; but by their own awakened observation: they will be convinced, that power is generally an evil to its possessor; that to those who really wish for the good of their fellow-creatures, it is at best but a painful trust.—The mad philosopher in *Rasselas*, who imagined that he regulated the weather and distributed the seasons, could never enjoy a moment's repose, lest he should not make "to the different nations of the earth, an impartial dividend of rain and sun-shine."—Those who are entrusted with the government of nations, must, if they have an acute sense of justice, experience something like the

anxiety felt by this unfortunate monarch of the clouds.

LORD KENYON has lately decided, that a woman may be *an overseer of a parish*; but you are not, I suppose, apprehensive that many ladies of cultivated understanding should become ambitious of this honour.—One step further in reasoning, and a woman would desire as little to be a queen or an empress, as to be the overseer of a parish.—You may perhaps reply, that men, even those of the greatest understanding, have been ambitious, and fond even to excess of power. That ambition is the glorious fault of heroes, I allow; but heroes are not always men of the most enlarged understandings—they are possessed by the spirit of military adventure—an infectious spirit,

which men catch from one another in the course of their education :—to this contagion the fair sex are not exposed.

At all events, if you suppose that women are likely to acquire influence in the state, it is prudent to enlighten their understandings, that they may not make an absurd or pernicious use of their power. You appeal to history, to prove that great calamities have ensued whenever the female sex has obtained power ; yet you acknowledge that we cannot with certainty determine, whether these evils have been the effects of our trusting them with liberty, or of our neglecting previously to instruct them in the use of it :—upon the decision of this question rests your whole argument. In a most awful tone of declamation, you bid me fol-

low the history of female nature, from the court of Augustus to that of Lewis the XIVth, and tell you whether I can hesitate to acknowledge, that the liberty and influence of women have always been the greatest during the decline of empires.—But you have not proved to me that women had more knowledge, that they were better educated, at the court of Augustus, or during the reign of Lewis XIVth, than at any other place, or during any other period of the world; therefore your argument gains nothing by the admission of your assertions; and unless I could trace the history of female education, it is vain for me to follow what you call the history of female nature.

[It is, however, remarkable, that the means by which the sex have hitherto

obtained that species of power which they have abused, have arisen chiefly from their personal, and not from their mental qualifications; from their skill in the arts of persuasion, and from their accomplishments; not from their superior powers of reasoning, or from the cultivation of their understanding. The most refined species of coquetry can undoubtedly be practised in the highest perfection by women, who to personal graces unite all the fascination of wit and eloquence. There is infinite danger in permitting such women to obtain power without having acquired habits of reasoning. Rousseau admires these syrens; but the system of Rousseau, pursued to its fullest extent, would overturn the world, would make every woman a Cleopatra,

and every man an Anthony ;—it would destroy all domestic virtue, all domestic happiness, all the pleasures of truth and love.—In the midst of that delirium of passion to which Anthony gave the name of love, what must have been the state of his degraded, wretched soul, when he could suspect his mistress of designs upon his life?—To cure him of these suspicions, she, at a banquet, poisoned the flowers of his garland, waited till she saw him inflamed with wine, then persuaded him to break the tops of his flowers into his goblet, and just stopped him when the cup was at his lips, exclaiming — “Those flowers are poisoned: you see that I do not want the means of destroying you, if you were become tiresome to me, or if I could live without you.”——And

this is the happy pair who instituted the orders of—*The inimitable lovers!*—*and the companions in death!**

These are the circumstances, which should early be pointed out, to both sexes, with all the energy of truth: let them learn, that the most exquisite arts of the most consummate coquette could not obtain the confidence of him who sacrificed to her charms the empire of the world.—It is from the experience of the past that we must form our judgment of the future.—How unjustly you accuse me of desiring to destroy the memory of past experiments, the wisdom collected by the labour of ages—*You* would prohibit this treasure of knowledge to one half of the human species; and *I* on the contrary would

* Vide Plutarch.

lay it open to all my fellow-creatures.—
I speak as if it were actually in our option to retard or to accelerate the intellectual progress of the sex ; but in fact it is absolutely out of our power to drive the fair sex back to their former state of darkness ;—the art of printing has totally changed their situation ; their eyes are opened,—the classic page is unrolled, they *will* read ;—all we can do, is to induce them to read with judgment—to enlarge their minds so that they may take a full view of their interests and of ours.—
I have no fear, that the truth upon any subject should injure my daughter's mind ; it is falsehood that I dread : —I dread, that she should acquire preposterous notions of love, of happiness, from the furtive perusal of vulgar

novels, or from the clandestine conversation of ignorant waiting-maids :—I dread, that she should acquire, even from the enchanting eloquence of Rousseau, the fatal idea, that cunning and address are the natural resources of her sex ; that coquetry is necessary to attract, and dissimulation to preserve, the heart of man.—I would not, however, proscribe an author, because I believe some of his opinions to be false ; I would have my daughter read and compare various books, and correct her judgment of books by listening to the conversation of persons of sense and experience.—Women may learn much of what is essential to their happiness, from the unprejudiced testimony of a father or a brother ; they may learn to distinguish the pictures of real life,

from paintings of imaginary manners and passions which never had, which never can have, any existence.—They may learn that it is not the reserve of hypocrisy, the affected demeanour either of a prude or a coquette, that we admire; but it is the simple, graceful, natural modesty of a woman, whose mind is innocent.—With this belief impressed upon her heart, do you think, my dear friend, that she who can reflect and reason, would take the means to disgust where she wishes to please; or that she would incur contempt, when she knows how to secure esteem?—Do you think that she will employ artifice to entangle some heedless heart, when she knows that every heart which can be so won is not worth the winning?—She will not look upon our sex either as

dupes or tyrants ; she will be aware of the important difference between evanescent passion, and that affection founded upon mutual esteem, which forms the permanent happiness of life.

I am not apprehensive, my dear Sir, that Cupid should be scared by the helmet of Minerva ; he has conquered his idle fears, and has been familiarized to Minerva and the Muses.

“ And now of power his darts are found,
Twice ten thousand times to wound.”*

That the power of beauty over the human heart is infinitely increased by the associated ideas of virtue and intellectual excellence, has been long

* See the introduction of Cupid to the Muses and Minerva, in a charming poem of Mrs. Barbauld’s—“ *The origin of song-writing.*”—Would it not afford a beautiful subject for a picture ?

acknowledged. — A set of features, however regular, inspire but little admiration or enthusiasm, unless they be irradiated by that sun-shine of the soul which creates beauty. The expression of intelligent benevolence renders even homely features and cheeks of sorry grain* agreeable; and it has been observed, that the most lasting attachments have not always been excited by the most beautiful of the sex. As men have become more cultivated, they have attended more to the expression of amiable and estimable qualities in the female countenance; and in all probability the taste for this species of beauty will increase amongst the good and wise. When agreeable qualities are connected with the view

* Milton.

of any particular form, we learn to love that form, though it may have no other merit. Women who have no pretensions to Grecian beauty may, if their countenances are expressive of good temper and good sense, have some chance of pleasing men of cultivated minds.—In an excellent Review* of Gillier's Essay on the Causes of the Perfection of Antique Sculpture, which I have just seen, it is observed, that our exclusive admiration of the physiognomy of the Greeks arises from prejudice, since the Grecian countenance cannot be necessarily associated with any of the perfections which now distinguish accomplished or excellent men. This remark in a popular period-

* Appendix to Monthly Review, from January to April 1798, page 516.

ical work shows that the public mind is not bigoted in matters of taste, and that the standard is no longer supposed to be fixed by the voice of ancient authority. The changes that are made, in the opinions of our sex as to female beauty, according to the different situations in which women are placed, and the different qualities on which we fix the idea of their excellence, are curious and striking.—Ask a northern Indian, says a traveller who has lately visited them—ask a northern Indian what is beauty, and he will answer, a broad flat face, small eyes, high cheek bones, three or four broad black lines across each cheek, a low forehead, a large broad chin, a clumsy hook nose, &c. These beauties are greatly heightened, or at least rendered more valuable,

when the possessor is capable of dressing all kinds of skins, converting them into the different parts of their clothing, and able to carry eight or ten stone in summer, or haul a much greater weight in winter.—Prince Matanabee, adds this author, prided himself much upon the height and strength of his wives, and would frequently say, few women could carry or haul heavier loads. If, some years ago, you had asked a Frenchman what he meant by beauty, he would have talked to you of *l'air piquant*, *l'air spirituel*, *l'air noble*, *l'air comme il faut*, and he would have referred ultimately to that *je ne sais quoi*, for which Parisian belles were formerly celebrated. —French women mixed much in company, the charms of what they called *Esprit* were admired in conversation, and

the *petit minois* denoting lively wit and coquetry became fashionable in France, whilst gallantry and a taste for the pleasures of *society* prevailed. The countenance expressive of sober sense and modest reserve continue to be the taste of the English, who wisely prefer the pleasures of domestic life.—Domestic life should, however, be enlivened and embellished with all the wit and vivacity and politeness for which Frenchwomen were once admired, without admitting any of their vices or follies.—The more men of literature and polished manners desire to spend their time in their own families, the more they must wish that their wives and daughters may have tastes and habits similar to their own. If they can meet with conversation suited to their taste at home, they

will not be driven to clubs for companions ; they will invite the men of wit and science of their acquaintance to their own houses, instead of appointing some place of meeting from which ladies are to be excluded. This mixture of the talents, and knowledge of both sexes, must be advantageous to the interests of society, by increasing domestic happiness.—Private *virtues* are public benefits : if each bee were content in his cell, there could be no grumbling hive ; and if each cell were complete, the whole fabric must be perfect.

When you asserted, my dear Sir, that learned men usually prefer for their wives, women rather below than above the standard of mental mediocrity, you forgot many instances strongly in contradiction of this opinion.—Since I be-

gan this letter, I met with the following pathetic passage, which I cannot forbear transcribing.

“ The greatest part of the observa-
 “ tions contained in the foregoing pages
 “ were derived from a lady, who is now
 “ beyond the reach of being affected by
 “ any thing in this sublunary world.
 “ Her beneficence of disposition in-
 “ duced her never to overlook any fact
 “ or circumstance that fell within the
 “ sphere of her observation, which pro-
 “ mised to be in any respect beneficial
 “ to her fellow-creatures. To her gentle
 “ influence the public are indebted, if
 “ they be indeed indebted at all, for
 “ whatever useful hints may at any time
 “ have dropt from my pen. A being,
 “ she thought, who must depend so
 “ much as man does on the assistance

“ of others, owes, as a debt to his fel-
 “ low-creatures, the communication of
 “ the little useful knowledge that chance
 “ may have thrown in his way. Such
 “ has been my constant aim ; such were
 “ the views of the wife of my bosom,
 “ the friend of my heart, who supported
 “ and assisted me in all my pursuits.—
 “ I now feel a melancholy satisfaction
 “ in contemplating those objects she
 “ once delighted to elucidate.”*

Dr. Gregory, Haller, and Lord Lit-
 tleton, have, in the language of affec-
 tion, poetry, and truth, described the
 pleasures which men of science and li-
 terature enjoy in an union with wo-
 men, who can sympathize in all their
 thoughts and feelings, who can con-

* J. Anderson.—Essay on the Management of
 a Dairy.

verse with them as equals, and live with them as friends; who can assist them in the important and delightful duty of educating their children; who can make their family their most agreeable society, and their home the attractive centre of happiness.

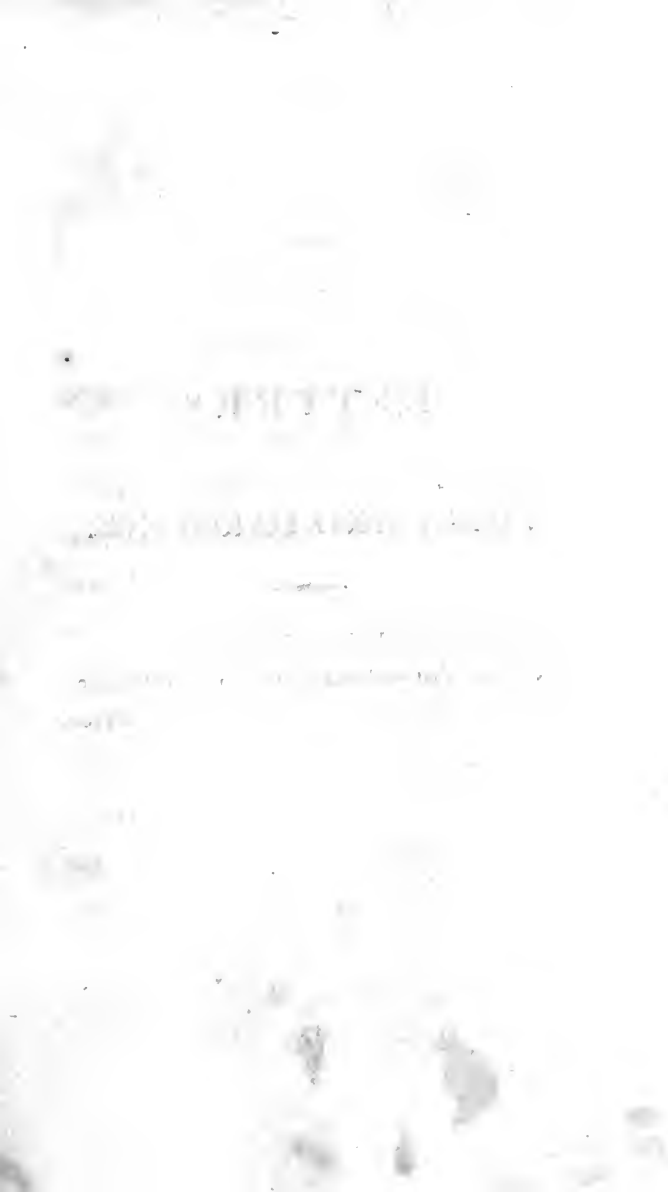
Can women of uncultivated understandings make such wives or such mothers?

LETTERS
OF
JULIA AND CAROLINE.



No penance can absolve their guilty fame,
Nor tears, that wash out guilt, can wash out shame.

PRIOR.



JULIA AND CAROLINE.

LETTER I.

JULIA TO CAROLINE.

IN vain, dear Caroline, you urge me to *think*; I profess only to *feel*.

“ *Reflect upon my own feelings!*
“ Analyse my notions of happiness! explain to you my system!”—My system! But I have no system: *that* is the very difference between us. My notions of happiness cannot be resolved into simple, fixed, principles. Nor dare I even attempt to analyse them; the subtle essence would escape in the process: just punishment to the alchemist in morality!

You, Caroline, are of a more sedate, contemplative character. Philosophy be-

comes the rigid mistress of your life, enchanting enthusiasm the companion of mine. Suppose she lead me now and then in pursuit of a *méteor*; am not I happy in the chase? When one illusion vanishes, another shall appear, and, still leading me forward towards an horizon that retreats as I advance, the happy prospect of futurity shall vanish only with my existence.

“ Reflect upon my feelings!”—Dear Caroline, is it not enough that I do feel?—All that I dread is that *apathy* which philosophers call tranquillity. You tell me that by continually *indulging* I shall weaken my natural sensibility;—are not all the faculties of the soul improved, refined by exercise, and why shall *this* be excepted from the general law?

But I must not, you tell me, indulge my taste for romance and poetry, lest I waste that sympathy on *fiction* which *reality* so much better deserves. My dear friend, let us cherish the precious propensity to pity! no matter what the object; sympathy with fiction or reality, arises from the same disposition.

When the sigh of compassion rises in my bosom, when the spontaneous tear starts from my eye, what frigid moralist shall “stop the genial current of the soul;” shall say to the tide of passion, *so far shalt thou go, and no farther?* — Shall man presume to circumscribe that which Providence has left unbounded?

But, Oh Caroline! if our feelings as well as our days are numbered; if, by the immutable law of nature, apathy be

the sleep of passion, and languor the necessary consequence of exertion; if indeed the pleasures of life are so ill proportioned to its duration, oh may that duration be shortened to me!—Kind Heaven, let not my soul die before my body!

Yes, if at this instant my guardian genius were to appear before me, and offering me the choice of my future destiny; on the one hand, the even temper, the poised judgment, the stoical serenity of philosophy; on the other, the eager genius, the exquisite sensibility of enthusiasm:—If the genius said to me “Choose:”—The lot of the one is great pleasure, and great pain—great virtues, and great defects—ardent hope, and severe disappointment—extasy, and despair:—the lot of the other is calm

happiness unmixt with violent grief, virtue without heroism, respect without admiration, and a length of life, in which to every moment is allotted its proper portion of felicity:—Gracious genius, I should exclaim, if half my existence must be the sacrifice, take it; *enthusiasm is my choice.*

Such, my dear friend, would be my choice were I a man; as a woman, how much more readily should I determine!

What has woman to do with philosophy? The graces flourish not under her empire: a woman's part in life is to please, and Providence has assigned to her *success* all the pride and pleasure of her being.

Then leave us our weakness, leave us our follies; they are our best arms:—

“ Leave us to trifle with more grace and ease,
Whom folly pleases and whose follies please.”

The moment grave sense and solid merit appear, adieu the bewitching caprice, the “ *lively nonsense*,” the exquisite, yet childish susceptibility which charms, interests, captivates.—Believe me, our *amiable defects* win more than our noblest virtues. Love requires sympathy, and sympathy is seldom connected with a sense of superiority. I envy none their “ *painful pre-eminence*.” Alas! whether it be deformity or excellence which makes us say with Richard the Third—

“ I am myself alone!”——

it comes to much the same thing. Then let us, Caroline, content ourselves to gain in love what we lose in esteem.

Man is to be held only by the *slight-*

est chains ; with the idea that he can break them at pleasure, he submits to them in sport ; but his pride revolts against the power to which his *reason* tells him he ought to submit. What then can woman gain by reason ? Can she prove by argument that she is amiable ? or demonstrate that she is an angel ?

Vain was the industry of the artist, who, to produce the image of perfect beauty, selected from the fairest faces their most faultless features. Equally vain must be the efforts of the philosopher, who would excite the idea of mental perfection, by combining an assemblage of party-coloured virtues.

Such, I had almost said, is my *system*, but I mean my *sentiments*. I am not accurate enough to compose a *sy-*

stem. After all, how vain are systems, and theories, and reasonings!

We may *declaim*, but what do we really know? All is uncertainty—Human prudence does nothing—Fortune every thing: I leave every thing therefore to fortune; *you* leave nothing. Such is the difference between us,—and which shall be the happiest, time alone can decide.

Farewell, dear Caroline; I love you better than I thought I could love a philosopher.

Your ever affectionate,

JULIA.

LETTER II.

CAROLINE'S ANSWER TO JULIA.

AT the hazard of ceasing to be "*charming*," "*interesting*," "*captivating*," I must, dear Julia, venture to reason with you, to examine your favourite doctrine of "*amiable defects*," and, if possible, to dissipate that unjust dread of perfection which you seem to have continually before your eyes.

It is the sole object of a woman's life, you say, to *please*. Her amiable defects *please* more than her noblest virtues, her follies more than her wisdom, her caprice more than her temper, and *something*, a nameless something, which no art can imitate and no science can teach, more than all.

Art, you say, spoils the graces and corrupts the heart of woman; and at best can produce only a cold model of perfection; which, though perhaps strictly conformable to *rule*, can never touch the soul, or please the unprejudiced taste, like one simple stroke of genuine nature.

I have often observed, dear Julia, that an inaccurate use of words produces such a strange confusion in all reasoning, that in the heat of debate, the combatants, unable to distinguish their friends from their foes, fall promiscuously on both. A skilful disputant knows well how to take advantage of this confusion, and sometimes endeavours to create it. I do not know whether I am to suspect you of such a design; but I must guard against it.

You have with great address availed yourself of the *two* ideas connected with the word *art*: first, as opposed to simplicity, it implies artifice; and next, as opposed to ignorance, it comprehends all the improvements of science, which, leading us to search for general causes, rewards us with a dominion over their dependent effects:—that which instructs how to pursue the objects which we may have in view, with the greatest probability of success. All men who act from general principles are so far philosophers. Their objects may be, when attained, insufficient to their happiness, or they may not previously have known all the necessary means to obtain them: but they must not therefore complain, if they do not meet with success, which they have no reason to expect.

Parrhasius, in collecting the most admired excellencies from various models, to produce perfection, concluded from general principles that mankind would be pleased again with what had once excited their admiration.—So far he was a philosopher: but he was disappointed of success:—Yes, for he was ignorant of the cause necessary to produce it. The separate features might be perfect, but they were unsuited to each other, and in their forced union he could not give to the whole countenance, symmetry, and an appropriate expression.

There was, as you say, a *something* wanting, which his science had not taught him. He should then have set himself to examine what that *something* was, and how it was to be obtained.

His want of success arose from the *insufficiency*, not the *fallacy*, of theory. Your object, dear Julia, we will suppose is "to please." If general observation and experience have taught you that slight accomplishments, and a trivial character, succeed more certainly in obtaining this end, than higher worth and sense, you act from principle in rejecting the one and aiming at the other. You have discovered, or think you have discovered, the secret causes which produce the desired effect, and you employ them. Do not call this *instinct* or *nature*; this also, though you scorn it, is *philosophy*.

But when you come soberly to reflect, you have a feeling in your mind that reason and cool judgment disapprove of the part you are acting.

Let us, however, distinguish between disapprobation of the *object*, and the means.

Averse as enthusiasm is to the retrograde motion of analysis, let me, my dear friend, lead you one step backward.

Why do you wish to please? I except at present from the question, the desire to please, arising from a passion which requires a reciprocal return. Confined as *this* wish must be in a woman's heart to one object alone, when you say, Julia, *that the admiration of others* will be absolutely necessary to your happiness, I must suppose you mean to express only a *general* desire to please?

Then under this limitation—let me ask you again, why do you wish to please?

Do not let a word stop you. The word *vanity* conveys to us a disagreeable idea. There seems something *selfish* in the sentiment.—That all the pleasure we feel in pleasing others, arises from the gratification it affords to our own *vanity*.

We refine, and explain, and never can bring ourselves fairly to make a confession, which we are sensible must lower us in the opinion of others, and consequently mortify the very *vanity* we would conceal. So strangely then do we deceive ourselves as to deny the existence of a motive, which at the instant prompts the denial. But let us, dear Julia, exchange the word *vanity* for a less odious word, self-complacency; let us acknowledge that we wish to please, because the success raises

our self-complacency. If you ask why raising our self-approbation gives us pleasure, I must answer, that I do not know. Yet I see and feel that it does; I observe that the voice of numbers is capable of raising the highest transport or the most fatal despair. The eye of man seems to possess a fascinating power over his fellow-creatures, to raise the blush of shame, or the glow of pride.

I look around me, and I see riches, titles, dignities, pursued with such eagerness by thousands, only as the signs of distinction. Nay, are not all these things sacrificed the moment they cease to be distinctions. The moment the prize of glory is to be won by other means, do not millions sacrifice their fortunes, their peace, their health, their

lives, for *fame*. Then amongst the highest pleasures of human beings, I must place self-approbation. With this belief, let us endeavour to secure it in the greatest extent, and to the longest duration.

Then, Julia, the wish to please becomes only a secondary motive subordinate to the desire I have to secure my own self-complacency. We will examine how far they are connected.

In reflecting upon my own mind, I observe that I am flattered by the opinion of others, in proportion to the opinion I have previously formed of their judgment; or, I perceive that the opinion of numbers, merely as numbers, has power to give me great pleasure or great pain. I would unite both these pleasures if I could, but in general I

cannot—they are incompatible. The opinion of the vulgar crowd and the enlightened individual, the applause of the highest and the lowest of mankind, cannot be obtained by the same means.

Another question then arises, whom shall we wish to please?—We must choose, and be decided in the choice.

You say that you are proud ; I am prouder.—You will be content with indiscriminate admiration—nothing will content me but what is *select*. As long as I have the use of my reason—as long as my heart can feel the delightful sense of a “well-earned praise,” I will fix my eye on the highest pitch of excellence, and steadily endeavour to attain it.

Conscious of her worth, and daring to assert it, I would have a woman

early in life, know that she is capable of filling the heart of a man of sense and merit; that she is worthy to be his companion and friend. With all the energy of her soul, with all the powers of her understanding, I would have a woman endeavour to please those whom she esteems and loves.

She runs a risk, you will say, of never meeting her equal.—Hearts and understandings of a superior order are seldom met with in the world; or when met with, it may not be her particular good fortune to win them.—True; but if ever she *wins*, she will *keep* them; and the prize appears to me well worth the pains and difficulty of attaining.

I, Julia, admire and feel enthusiasm; but I would have philosophy directed to the highest objects. I dread apathy,

as much as you can; and I would endeavour to prevent it, not by sacrificing half my existence, but by enjoying the whole with moderation.

You ask why exercise does not increase sensibility, and why sympathy with imaginary distress will not also increase the disposition to sympathize with what is real?—Because pity should, I think, always be associated with the active desire to relieve. If it be suffered to become a *passive sensation*, it is a *useless weakness*, not a virtue. The species of reading you speak of must be hurtful, even in this respect, to the mind, as it indulges all the luxury of woe in sympathy with fictitious distress, without requiring the exertion which reality demands: besides, universal experience proves to us that habit, so far from

increasing insensibility, absolutely destroys it, by familiarising it with objects of compassion.

Let me, my dear friend, appeal even to your own experience in the very instance you mention. Is there any pathetic writer in the world, who could move you as much at the "twentieth" reading, as at the first?"* Speak naturally, and at the third or fourth reading, you would probably say, It is very pathetic, but I have read it before—I liked it better the first time; that is to say, it *did* touch me once—I know it *ought* to touch me now, but it *does not* :—beware of this!—Do not let life become *as tedious as a twice-told tale*.

* Hume said, that Parnel's poems were as fresh at the twentieth reading as at the first.

Farewell, dear Julia; this is the answer of fact, against eloquence? philosophy against enthusiasm. You appeal from my understanding to my heart—I appeal from the heart to the understanding of my judge; and ten years hence the decision perhaps will be in my favour.

Your's sincerely,

CAROLINE.

LETTER III.

CAROLINE TO JULIA,

On her intended marriage.

INDEED, my dear Julia, I hardly know how to venture to give you my advice upon a subject, which ought to depend so much upon your own taste and feelings. My opinion and my wishes I could readily tell you: the idea of seeing you united and attached to my brother, is certainly the most agreeable to me; but I am to divest myself of the partiality of a sister, and to consider my brother and Lord V——, as equal candidates for your preference; equal I mean in your re-

gard ; for you say that “ Your heart is
 “ not yet decided in its choice.—If that
 “ oracle would declare itself in intel-
 “ ligible terms, you would not hesi-
 “ tate a moment to obey its dictates.”

But, my dear Julia, is there not an-
 other, a *safer*, I do not say a *better*
 oracle, to be consulted ? your reason ?
 —Whilst the “ doubtful beam still nods
 “ from side to side,” you may with
 a steady hand weigh your own motives,
 and determine what things will be es-
 sential to your happiness, and what
price you will pay for them ; |for

“ Each pleasure has its *price* ; and they who pay
 Too much of pain, but squander life away.”

Do me the justice to believe that I
 do not quote these lines of Dryden as
 being the finest poetry he ever wrote ;

for poets, you know, as Waller wittily observed, never succeed so well in truth, as in fiction.

Since we cannot in life expect to realize all our wishes, we must distinguish those which claim the rank of wants. We must separate the fanciful from the real, or at least make the one subservient to the other.

It is of the utmost importance to you, more particularly, to take every precaution before you decide for life, because disappointment and restraint afterwards would be insupportable to your temper.

You have often declared to me, my dear friend, that your love of poetry, and of all the refinements of literary and romantic pursuits is so intimately “interwoven in your mind, that nothing

“ could separate them, without destroying the whole fabric.”

Your tastes, you say, are fixed ; if they are so, you must be doubly careful to insure their gratification. If you cannot make *them* subservient to external circumstances, you should certainly, if it be in your power, choose a situation in which circumstances will be subservient to them. If you are convinced that you could not adopt the tastes of another, it will be absolutely necessary for your happiness to live with one whose tastes are similar to your own.

The belief in that sympathy of souls which the poets suppose declares itself between two people at first sight, is perhaps as absurd as the late fashionable belief in animal magnetism : but

there is a sympathy which, if it be not the foundation, may be called the cement of affection. Two people could not I should think retain any lasting affection for each other, without a mutual sympathy in taste and in their diurnal occupations and domestic pleasures. This you will allow, my dear Julia, even in a fuller extent than I do. Now, my brother's tastes, character, and habits of life, are so very different from Lord V——'s, that I scarcely know how you can compare them; at least before you can decide which of the two would make you the happiest in life; you must determine what kind of life you may wish to lead; for my brother, though he might make you very happy in domestic life, would not make the Countess of V—— happy; nor would

Lord V—— make Mrs. Percy happy. They must be two different women, with different habits, and different wishes; so that you must divide yourself, my dear Julia, like Araspes, into two selves; I do not say into a bad and a good self; choose some other epithets to distinguish them, but distinct they must be—so let them now declare and decide their pretensions; and let the victor have not only the honours of a triumph, but all the prerogatives of victory. Let the subdued be subdued for life—Let the victor take every precaution which policy can dictate, to prevent the possibility of future contests with the vanquished.

But without talking poetry to you, my dear friend, let me seriously recommend it to you to examine your own

mind carefully ; and if you find that public diversions and public admiration, dissipation, and all the pleasures of riches and high rank, are really and truly essential to your happiness, direct your choice accordingly. Marry Lord V——, he has a large fortune, extensive connexions, and an exalted station ; his own taste for show and expense, his family pride, and personal vanity, will all tend to the end you propose. Your house, table, equipages, may be all in the highest style of magnificence. Lord V——'s easiness of temper, and fondness for you, will readily give you that entire ascendancy over his pleasures, which your abilities give you over his understanding. He will not control your wishes, you may gratify them to the utmost bounds of his

fortune, and perhaps beyond those bounds ; you may have entire command at home and abroad. If these are your objects, Julia, take them, they are in your power. But remember, you must take them with their necessary concomitants—the restraints upon your time, upon the choice of your friends and your company, which high life imposes ; the *ennui* subsequent to dissipation ; the mortifications of rivalry in beauty, wit, rank, and magnificence ; the trouble of managing a large fortune, and the chance of involving your affairs and your family in difficulty and distress ; these and a thousand more evils you must submit to. You must renounce all the pleasures of the heart and of the imagination ; you must give up the idea of cultivating literary

taste; you must not expect from your husband friendship and confidence, or any of the delicacies of affection:—you govern him, he cannot therefore be your equal; you may be a fond mother, but you cannot educate your children; you will neither have the time nor the power to do it; you must trust them to a governess. In the selection of your friends, and in the enjoyment of their company and conversation, you will be still more restrained; in short, you must give up the pleasures of domestic life, for that is not in this case the life you have chosen. But you will exclaim against me for supposing you capable of making such a choice—such sacrifices! I am sure, *next to my brother*, I am the last person in the world who would wish you to make them.

You have another choice, my dear Julia; domestic life is offered to you, by one who has every wish, and every power to make it agreeable to you: by one whose tastes resemble your own: who would be a judge and a fond admirer of all your perfections. You would have perpetual motives to cultivate every talent, and to exert every power of pleasing for his sake—for *his* sake, whose penetration no improvement would escape, and whose affection would be susceptible of every proof of yours. Am I drawing too flattering a picture?—A sister's hand may draw a partial likeness, but still it will be a likeness. At all events, my dear Julia, you would be certain of the mode of life you would lead with my brother. The regulation of your time and occupations

would be your own. In the education of your family you would meet with no interruptions or restraint. You would have no governess to counteract, no strangers to intrude; you might follow your own judgment, or yield to the judgment of one, who would never require you to submit to his opinion, but to his reasons.

All the pleasures of friendship you would enjoy in your own family in the highest perfection, and you would have for your sister the friend of your infancy.

CAROLINE.

LETTER IV.

CAROLINE TO LADY V—,

*Upon her intended separation from her
husband.*

YOU need not fear, my dear lady V—, that I should triumph in the accomplishment of my prophecies; or that I should reproach you for having preferred your own opinion to my advice. Believe me, my dear Julia, I am your friend, nor would the name of sister have increased my friendship.

Five years have made then so great a change in your feelings and views of life, that a few days ago, when my letter to you on your marriage accidentally fell into your hands, “*you were*
“*struck with a species of astonishment*

*“ at your choice, and you burst into
 “ tears in an agony of despair, on read-
 “ ing the wretched doom foretold to the
 “ wife of Lord V——. A doom,” you
 add, “ which I feel hourly accomplish-
 “ ing, and which I see no possibility
 “ of averting, but by a separation from
 “ a husband, with whom, I now think,
 “ it was madness to unite myself.” Your
 opinion, I must already know upon this
 subject, “ as the same arguments which
 “ should have prevented me from ma-
 “ king such a choice, ought now to de-
 “ termine me to abjure it.”*

You say, dear Julia, that my letter struck you with despair.—Despair is either madness or folly; it obtains, it deserves, nothing from mankind but pity; and pity, though it be akin to love, has yet a secret affinity to contempt. In

strong minds, despair is an acute disease; the prelude to great exertion. In weak minds, it is a chronic distemper, followed by incurable indolence. Let the crisis be favourable, and resume your wonted energy. Instead of suffering the imagination to dwell with unavailing sorrow on the past, let us turn our attention towards the future. When an evil is irremediable, let us acknowledge it to be such and bear it:—there is no power to which we submit so certainly, as to necessity. With our hopes, our wishes cease. Imagination has a contracting, as well as an expansive faculty. The prisoner, who, deprived of all that we conceive to constitute the pleasures of life, could interest or occupy himself with the labours of a spider, was certainly a philosopher. He

enjoyed all the means of happiness that were left in his power.

I know, my dear lady V——, that words have little effect over grief; and I do not, I assure you, mean to insult you with the parade of stoic philosophy. But consider, your error is not perhaps so great as you imagine. Certainly, they who at the beginning of life, can with a steady eye look through the long perspective of distant years, who can in one view comprise all the different objects of happiness and misery, who can compare accurately, and justly estimate their respective degrees of importance; and who, after having formed such a calculation, are capable of acting uniformly, in consequence of their own conviction, are the *wisest*, and, as far as prudence can influence our fortune, the

happiest of human beings. Next to this favoured class, are those who can perceive, and repair their own errors ; who can stop at any given period, to take a new view of life. If unfortunate circumstances have denied you a place in the first rank, you may, dear Julia, secure yourself a station in the second. Is not the conduct of a woman, after her marriage, of infinitely more importance than her previous choice, whatever it may have been? Then now consider what yours should be.

You say, that it is easier to *break* a chain than to *stretch* it; but remember that when broken, your part of the chain, Julia, will still remain with you, and fetter and disgrace you through life. Why should a woman be so circumspect in her choice? Is it not be-

cause when once made she must abide by it. "She sets her life upon the cast, and she must stand the hazard of the die." From domestic uneasiness a man has a thousand resources; in middling life, the tavern; in high life, the gaming-table, suspends the anxiety of thought. Dissipation, ambition, business, the occupation of a profession; change of place; change of company, afford him agreeable and honourable relief from domestic chagrin. If his home become tiresome, he leaves it; if his wife become disagreeable to him, he leaves her, and in leaving her loses *only* a wife. But what resource has a woman?—Precluded from all the occupations common to the other sex, she loses even those peculiar to her own. She has no remedy, from the company

of a man she dislikes, but a separation; and this remedy, desperate as it is, is allowed only to a certain class of women in society; to those whose fortune affords them the means of subsistence, and whose friends have secured to them a separate maintenance. A peeress then probably can leave her husband if she wish it; a peasant's wife cannot; she depends upon the character and privileges of a wife for actual subsistence. Her domestic care, if not her affection, is secured to her husband; and it is just that it should. He sacrifices his liberty, his labour, his ingenuity, his time, for the support and protection of his wife; and in proportion to his protection, is his power.

In higher life, where the sacrifices of both parties in the original union are

more equal, the evils of a separation are more nearly balanced. But even here, the wife who has hazarded least suffers the most by the dissolution of the partnership; she loses a great part of her fortune, and of the conveniences and luxuries of life. She loses her home, her rank in society. She loses both the repellent and the attractive power of a mistress of a family. “Her occupation is gone.” She becomes a wanderer. Whilst her youth and beauty last, she may enjoy that species of delirium, caused by public admiration; fortunate if habit does not destroy the power of this charm, before the season of its duration expire. It was said to be the wish of a celebrated modern beauty, “that she might not survive her “nine-and-twentieth birth-day.” I have

often heard this wish quoted, for its extravagance; but I always admired it for its good sense. The lady foresaw the inevitable doom of her declining years. Her apprehensions for the future embittered even her enjoyment of the present; and she had resolution enough to offer to take a "bond of fate," to sacrifice one half of her life, to secure the pleasure of the other.

But dear lady V——, probably this wish was made at some distance from the destined period of its accomplishment. On the eve of her nine-and-twentieth birth-day, the lady perhaps might have felt inclined to retract her prayer. At least we should provide for the cowardice which might seize the female mind at such an instant. Even the most wretched life has power to attach us;

none can be more wretched than the old age of a dissipated beauty:—unless, lady V——, it be that of a woman, who, to all her evils has the addition of remorse, for having abjured her duties and abandoned her family. Such is the situation of a woman who separates from her husband. Reduced to go the same insipid round of public amusements, yet more restrained than an unmarried beauty in youth, yet more miserable in age, the superiority of her genius and the sensibility of her heart, become her greatest evils. She, indeed, must pray for indifference. Avoided by all her family connexions, hated and despised where she might have been loved and respected, solitary in the midst of society, she feels herself deserted at the time of life when she most wants social comfort and assistance.

Dear Julia, whilst it is yet in your power secure to yourself a happier fate; retire to the bosom of your own family; prepare for yourself a new society; perform the duties, and you shall soon enjoy the pleasures of domestic life; educate your children; whilst they are young it shall be your occupation; as they grow up it shall be your glory. Let me anticipate your future success, when they shall appear such as you can make them; when the world shall ask “who educated these amiable young women? “Who formed their character? Who “cultivated the talents of this promising young man? Why does this “whole family live together so perfectly united?” With one voice, dear Julia, your children shall name their mother; she who in the bloom of youth checked herself in the career of dissi-

pation, and turned all the ability and energy of her mind to their education.

Such will be your future fame. In the mean time, before you have formed for yourself companions in your own family, you will want a society suited to your taste. “ Disgusted as you have “ been with frivolous company, you say “ that you wish to draw around you a “ society of literary and estimable “ friends, whose conversation and talents shall delight you, and who at “ the same time that they are excited to “ display their own abilities, shall be a “ judge of yours.”

But dear lady V——, the possibility of your forming such a society must depend on your having a home to receive, a character and consequence in life to invite and attach friends. The

opinion of numbers is necessary to excite the ambition of individuals. To be a female Mæcenæ you must have power to confer favours, as well as judgment to discern merit.

What castles in the air are built by the synthetic wand of imagination, which vanish when exposed to the analysis of reason !

Then, Julia, supposing that Lord V——, as your husband, becomes a negative quantity, as to your happiness, yet he will acquire another species of value as the master of your family, and the father of your children. As a person who supports your public consequence, and your private self-complacency. Yes, dear Lady V——, he will increase your self-complacency ; for do you not think, that when your husband

sees his children prosper under your care, his family united under your management—whilst he feels your merit at home, and hears your praises abroad, do you not think he will himself learn to respect and love you? You say that “*he is not a judge of female excellence; that he has no real taste; that vanity is his ruling passion.*” Then if his judgment be dependent on the opinion of others, he will be the more easily led by the public voice, and you will command the suffrages of the public. If he has not taste enough to approve, he will have vanity enough to be proud of you; and a vain man insensibly begins to love that of which he is proud. Why does Lord V—— love his buildings, his paintings, his equipages? It is not for their intrinsic value; but because they

are means of distinction to him. Let his wife become a greater distinction to him, and on the same principles he will prefer her. Set an example then, dear lady V——, of domestic virtue; your talents shall make it admired, your rank shall make it conspicuous. You are ambitious, Julia, you love praise; you have been used to it; you cannot live happily without it.

Praise is a mental luxury, which becomes from habit absolutely necessary to our existence; and in purchasing it we must pay the price set upon it by society. The more curious, the more avaricious we become of this “aerial coin,” the more it is our interest to preserve its currency and increase its value. You, my dear Julia, in particular, who have amassed so much of

it, should not cry down its price, for your own sake!—Do not then say in a fit of disgust, that “you are grown too
“ wise now to value applause.”

If, during youth, your appetite for applause was indiscriminate, and indulged to excess, you are now more difficult in your choice, and are become an *epicure* in your *taste* for praise.

Adieu, my dear Julia; I hope still to see you as happy in domestic life, as

Your ever affectionate

and sincere friend,

CAROLINE.

LETTER V.

CAROLINE TO LADY V——,

*On her conduct after her separation
from her husband.*

A DELICACY, of which I now begin to repent, has of late prevented me from writing to you. I am afraid I shall be abrupt, but it is necessary to be explicit. Your conduct, ever since your separation from your husband, has been anxiously watched from a variety of motives, by his family and your own;—it has been blamed. Reflect upon your own mind, and examine with what justice.

Last summer when I was with you I observed a change in your conversation, and the whole turn of your thoughts.

I perceived an unusual impatience of restraint; a confusion in your ideas when you began to reason,—an eloquence in your language, when you began to declaim, which convinced me, that from some secret cause the powers of your reason had been declining, and those of your imagination rapidly increasing; the boundaries of right and wrong seemed to be no longer marked in your mind. Neither the rational hope of happiness, nor a sense of duty governed you; but some unknown, wayward power seemed to have taken possession of your understanding, and to have thrown every thing into confusion. You appeared peculiarly averse to philosophy: let me recall your own words to you; you asked “of what use philosophy could be to beings who had no

“free will, and how the ideas of just
 “punishment and involuntary crime
 “could be reconciled?”

Your understanding involved itself in metaphysical absurdity. In conversing upon literary subjects one evening, in speaking of the striking difference between the conduct and the understanding of the great Lord Bacon, you said, that “it by no means surprised you; “that to an enlarged mind, accustomed “to consider the universe as one vast “*whole*, the conduct of that little animated atom, that inconsiderable part “*self*, must be too insignificant to fix “or merit attention. It was nothing,” you said, “in the general mass of vice “and virtue, happiness and misery.” I believe I answered, “that it might be “*nothing* compared to the great *whole*,

“but it was *every thing* to the individual.” Such were your opinions in theory; you must know enough of the human heart, to perceive their tendency when reduced to practice. Speculative opinions, I know, have little influence over the practice of those who *act* much and think little; but I should conceive their power to be considerable over the conduct of those who have much time for reflection and little necessity for action. In one case the habit of action governs the thoughts upon any sudden emergency; in the other, the thoughts govern the actions. The truth or falsehood then of speculative opinions is of much greater consequence to our sex than to the other; as we live a life of reflection, they of action.

Retrace then, dear Julia, to your

mind the course of your thoughts for some time past; discover the cause of this revolution in your opinions; judge yourself; and remember, that in the *mind* as well as in the body, the highest pitch of disease is often attended with an unconsciousness of its existence. If, then, lady V——, upon receiving my letter, you should feel averse to this self-examination, or if you should imagine it to be useless, I no longer advise, I command you to quit your present abode; come to me; fly from the danger, and be safe.

Dear Julia, I must assume this peremptory tone: if you are angry, I must disregard your anger; it is the anger of disease, the anger of one who is roused from that sleep which would end in death.

I respect the equality of friendship ; but this equality permits, nay requires, the temporary ascendancy I assume. In real friendship the judgment, the genius, the prudence of each party become the common property of both. Even if they are equals, they may not be so *always*. Those transient fits of passion, to which the best and wisest are liable, may deprive even the superior of the advantage of their reason. She then has still in her friend, an *impartial*, though perhaps an inferior judgment ; each becomes the guardian of the other, as their mutual safety may require.

Heaven seems to have granted this double chance of virtue and happiness, as the peculiar reward of friendship.

Use it then, my dear friend ; accept the assistance you could so well return.

Obey me; I shall judge of you by your resolution at this crisis; on it depends your fate, and my friendship.

Your sincere

and affectionate

CAROLINE.



LETTER VI.

CAROLINE TO LADY V——,

Just before she went to France.

June 17th.

THE time is now come, Lady V——, when I must bid you an eternal adieu. With what deep regret, I need not, Julia, I cannot tell you.

I burned your letter the moment I had read it. Your past confidence I

never will betray ; but I must renounce all future intercourse with you. I am a sister, a wife, a mother ; all these connexions forbid me to be longer your friend. In misfortune, in sickness, or in poverty, I never would have forsaken you ; but infamy I cannot share. I would have gone, I went, to the brink of the precipice to save you ; with all my force I held you back ; but in vain. But why do I vindicate my conduct to you now ? Accustomed as I have always been, to think your approbation necessary to my happiness, I forgot that henceforward your opinion is to be nothing to me, or mine to you.

Oh Julia, the idea, the certainty, that you must, if you live, be in a few years, in a few months perhaps, reduced to absolute want—in a foreign country—

without a friend—a protector—the fate of women who have fallen from a state as high as yours—the names of L——, of G——, the horror I feel at joining your name to theirs, impels me to make one more attempt to save you.

Companion of my earliest years! friend of my youth! my beloved Julia!—by the happy innocent hours we have spent together—by the love you had for me—by the respect you bear to the memory of your mother—by the agony, with which your father will hear of the loss of his daughter—by all that has power to touch your mind—I conjure you, I implore you to pause!—Farewel!

CAROLINE.

LETTER VII.

CAROLINE TO LORD V——,

*Written a few months after the date of
the preceding letter.*

MY LORD,

THOUGH I am too sensible that all connexion between my unfortunate friend and her family must for some time have been dissolved, I venture now to address myself to your lordship.

On Wednesday last, about half after six o'clock in the evening, the following note was brought to me. It had been written with such a trembling hand that it was scarcely legible; but I knew the writing too well.

“If you ever loved me, Caroline,
“read this—do not tear it the moment

“ you see the name of Julia—she has
 “ suffered—she is humbled.—I left
 “ France with the hope of seeing you
 “ once more—but now I am so near
 “ you my courage fails, and my heart
 “ sinks within me—I have no friend
 “ upon earth—I deserve none—yet I
 “ cannot help wishing to see once more
 “ before I die, the friend of my youth,
 “ to thank her with my last breath.

“ But, dear Caroline, if I must not
 “ see you, write to me, if possible, one
 “ line of consolation.

“ Tell me, is my father living—do
 “ you know any thing of my children?—
 “ I dare not ask for my husband—
 “ adieu!—I am so weak that I can
 “ scarcely write—I hope I shall soon
 “ be no more—Farewel !

JULIA.”

I immediately determined to follow the bearer of this letter.—Julia was waiting for my answer at a small inn, in a neighbouring village at a few miles distance.—It was night when I got there—every thing was silent—all the houses were shut up, excepting one, in which we saw two or three lights glimmering through the window;—this was the inn: as your lordship may imagine, it was a very miserable place—the mistress of the house seemed to be touched with pity for the stranger—she opened the door of a small room, where she said the poor lady was resting; and retired as I entered.

Upon a low matted seat beside the fire, sat lady V——; she was in black; her knees were crossed, and her white, but emaciated arms flung on one side

over her lap, her hands were clasped together, and her eyes fixed upon the fire; she seemed neither to hear or see any thing around her, but totally absorbed in her own reflections, to have sunk into insensibility.—I dreaded to rouse her from this state of torpor; and I believe I stood for some moments motionless:—at last I moved softly towards her—she turned her head—started up—a scarlet blush overspread her face—she grew livid again instantly, gave a faint shriek, and sunk senseless into my arms.

When she returned to herself, and found her head lying upon my shoulder, and heard my voice soothing her with all the expressions of kindness I could think of, she smiled with a look of gratitude, which I never shall forget—like

one who had been long unused to kindness, she seemed ready to pour forth all the fondness of her heart:—but as if recollecting herself better, she immediately checked her feelings—withdraw her hand from mine—thanked me—said she was quite well again—cast down her eyes, and her manner changed from tenderness to timidity. She seemed to think that she had lost all right to sympathy, and received even the common offices of humanity with surprise—her high spirit, I saw, was quite broken.

I think I never felt such sorrow, as I did in contemplating Julia at this instant:—she who stood before me sinking under the sense of inferiority, I knew to be my equal—my superior—yet by fatal imprudence, by one rash

step, all her great, and good, and amiable qualities, were irretrievably lost to the world and to herself.

When I thought that she was a little recovered, I begged of her, if she was not too much fatigued, to let me carry her home. At these words she looked at me with surprise. Her eyes filled with tears; but without making any other reply, she suffered me to draw her arm within mine, and attempted to follow me. I did not know how feeble she was, till she began to walk; it was with the utmost difficulty I supported her to the door; and by the assistance of the people of the house she was lifted into the carriage:—we went very slowly—when the carriage stopped she was seized with an universal tremor—she started when the man knocked at

the door, and seemed to dread its being opened. The appearance of light and the sound of cheerful voices struck her with horror.

I could not myself help being shocked with the contrast between the dreadful situation of my friend and the happiness of the family to which I was returning.

Oh! said she, what are these voices?—Whither are you taking me?—For Heaven's sake do not let any body see me!—I assured her that she should go directly to her own apartment, and that no human being should approach her without her express permission.

Alas! it happened at this very moment that all my children came running with the utmost gaiety into the hall to meet us, and the very circumstance

which I had been so anxious to prevent, happened--little Julia was amongst them. The gaiety of the children suddenly ceased the moment they saw lady V—— coming up the steps—they were struck with her melancholy air and countenance:—she, leaning upon my arm, with her eyes fixed upon the ground, let me lead her in, and sunk upon the first chair she came to.—I made a sign to the children to retire; but the moment they began to move, lady V—— looked up—saw her daughter—and now for the first time burst into tears. The little girl did not recollect her poor mother, till she heard the sound of her voice; and then she threw her arms round her neck, crying, “Is it you, mamma?”—and all the children immediately crowded round and asked, “if this was the

“ same lady V——, who used to play
“ with them?”

It is impossible to describe the effect these simple questions had on Julia:— a variety of emotions seemed struggling in her countenance; she rose and made an attempt to break from the children, but could not—she had not strength to support herself. We carried her away and put her to bed; she took no notice of any body, nor did she even seem to know that I was with her: I thought she was insensible, but as I drew the curtains I heard her give a deep sigh.

I left her and carried away her little girl, who had followed us up stairs and begged to stay with her mother, but I was apprehensive that the sight of her, might renew her agitation.

After I was gone they told me that

she was perfectly still, with her eyes closed; and I stayed away some time, in hopes that she might sleep: however, about midnight she sent to beg to speak to me: she was very ill—she beckoned to me to sit down by her bed-side—every one left the room; and when Julia saw herself alone with me, she took my hand, and in a low but calm voice, she said, “I have not many hours to
 “live—my heart is broken—I wished
 “to see you, to thank you whilst it was
 “yet in my power.” She pressed my hand to her trembling lips—“Your
 “kindness,” added she, “touches me
 “more than all the rest—but how
 “ashamed you must be of such a friend.
 “—Oh Caroline! to die a disgrace to
 “all who ever loved me!”

The tears trickled down her face, and

choked her utterance,—she wiped them away hastily:—“ But it is not now a “ time,” said she, “ to think of myself “ —can I see my daughter?” The little girl was asleep—she was awakened, and I brought her to her mother.—Julia raised herself in her bed, and summoning up all her strength—“ My dearest friend !” said she, putting her child’s hand into mine, “ when I am gone, be a mother “ to this child—let her know my whole “ history, let nothing be concealed from “ her:——Poor girl ! you will live to “ blush at your mother’s name.—” She paused and leaned back—I was going to take the child away, but she held out her arms again for her, and kissed her several times.—“ Farewel !” said she, “ I shall never see you again.” The little girl burst into tears—Julia wished

to say something more—she raised herself again—at last she uttered these words with energy—“ My love—*be good and happy—*” she then sunk down on the pillow quite exhausted—she never spoke afterwards—I took her hand—it was cold—her pulse scarcely beat—her eyes rolled without meaning—in a few moments she expired.

Painful as it has been to me to recall the circumstances of her death to my imagination, I have given your lordship this exact and detailed account of my unfortunate friend's behaviour in her last moments.—Whatever may have been her errors, her soul never became callous from vice. The sense of her own ill conduct was undoubtedly the immediate cause of her illness, and the remorse which had long preyed upon

her mind, at length brought her to the
grave—

* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *

I have the honour to be,

My Lord, &c.

CAROLINE.



AN
ESSAY
ON THE
NOBLE SCIENCE
OF
SELF-JUSTIFICATION.



“ For which an eloquence that aims *to vex*,
With native tropes of anger arms the *sex*.”

PARNEL.

1887

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ON THE

NOBLE SCIENCE OF SELF-JUSTIFICATION.

ENDOWED, as the fair sex indisputably are, with a natural genius for the invaluable art of Self-justification, it may not be displeasing to them to see its rising perfection evinced by an attempt to reduce it to a science. Possessed, as are all the fair daughters of Eve, of an hereditary propensity, transmitted to them undiminished through succeeding generations, to be "Soon moved with slightest touch of blame;" very little precept and practice will confirm them

in the habit, and instruct them in all the maxims, of Self-justification.

Candid pupil, you will readily accede to my first and fundamental axiom——
That a lady can do no wrong.

But simple as this maxim may appear, and suited to the level of the meanest capacity, the talent of applying it on all the important, but more especially on all the most trivial, occurrences of domestic life, so as to secure private peace and public dominion, has hitherto been monopolized by the female adepts in the art of self-justification.

Excuse me for insinuating by this expression, that there may yet be amongst you some novices. To these, if any such, I principally address myself.

And now, lest fired with ambition you lose all by aiming at too much, let me explain and limit my first principle, "That you can do no wrong." You must be aware that real perfection is beyond the reach of mortals, nor would I have you aim at it; indeed it is not in any degree necessary to our purpose. You have heard of the established belief in the infallibility of the sovereign pontiff, which prevailed not many centuries ago:—if man was allowed to be infallible, I see no reason why the same privilege should not be extended to woman;—but times have changed; and since the happy age of credulity is past, leave the opinions of men to their natural perversity; their actions are the best test of their faith. Instead then of a belief in your infallibility,

endeavour to enforce implicit submission to your authority. This will give you infinitely less trouble, and will answer your purpose as well.

Right and wrong, if we go to the foundation of things, are, as casuists tell us, really words of very dubious signification, perpetually varying with custom and fashion, and to be adjusted ultimately by no other standards but opinion and force. Obtain power then by all means ; power is the law of man ; make it yours.

But to return from a frivolous disquisition about right, let me teach you the art of defending the wrong. After having thus pointed out to you the glorious end of your labours, I must now instruct you in the equally glorious means.

For the advantage of my subject I address myself chiefly to married ladies ; but those who have not as yet the good fortune to have that common enemy, a husband, to combat, may in the mean time practise my precepts upon their fathers, brothers, and female friends ; with caution, however, lest by discovering their arms too soon, they preclude themselves from the power of using them to the fullest advantage hereafter. I therefore recommend it to them to prefer, with a philosophical moderation, the future to the present.

Timid brides, you have, probably, hitherto been addressed as angels.— Prepare for the time when you shall again become mortal. Take the alarm at the first approach of blame ; at the first hint of a discovery that you are

any thing less than infallible:—contradict, debate, justify, recriminate, rage, weep, swoon, do any thing but yield to conviction.

I take it for granted that you have already acquired sufficient command of voice; you need not study its compass; going beyond its pitch has a peculiarly happy effect upon some occasions. But are you voluble enough to drown all sense in a torrent of words? Can you be loud enough to overpower the voice of all who shall attempt to interrupt or contradict you? Are you mistress of the petulant, the peevish, and the sullen tone? Have you practised the sharpness which provokes retort, and the continual monotony which by setting your adversary to sleep, effectually precludes reply?—an event which

is always to be considered as decisive of the victory, or at least as reducing it to a drawn battle :—you and Somnus divide the prize.

Thus prepared for an engagement, you will next, if you have not already done it, study the weak part of the character of your enemy—your husband I mean ; if he be a man of high spirit, jealous of command, and impatient of control, one who decides for himself, and who is little troubled with the insanity of minding what the world says of him, you must proceed with extreme circumspection ; you must not dare to provoke the combined forces of the enemy to a regular engagement, but harass him with perpetual petty skirmishes ; in these, though you gain little at a time, you will gradually weary

the patience, and break the spirit of your opponent. If he be a man of spirit, he must also be generous; and what man of generosity will contend for trifles with a woman who submits to him in all affairs of consequence; who is in his power; who is weak, and who loves him?

“Can superior with inferior power contend?” No, the spirit of a lion is not to be roused by the teasing of an insect.

But such a man as I have described, besides being as generous as he is brave, will probably be of an active temper; then you have an inestimable advantage; for he will set a high value upon a thing for which you have none—time;—he will acknowledge the force of your arguments merely from a dread of their

length; he will yield to you in trifles, particularly in trifles which do not militate against his authority; not out of regard for you, but for his time; for what man can prevail upon himself to debate three hours about what could be as well decided in three minutes.

Lest amongst infinite variety, the difficulty of immediate selection should at first perplex you, let me point out, that matters of *taste* will afford you, of all others, the most ample and incessant subjects of debate. Here you have no criterion to appeal to. Upon the same principle, next to matters of taste, points of opinion will afford the most constant exercise to your talents. Here you will have an opportunity of citing the opinions of all the living and dead you have ever known, besides the dear pri-

vilege of repeating continually:—"Nay,
 "you must allow *that*." Or, "You can't
 "deny *this*, for it's the universal opinion
 "—every body says so! every body thinks
 "so! I wonder to hear you express such
 "an opinion! Nobody but yourself is
 "of that way of thinking:" with innumerable other phrases, with which a slight attention to polite conversation will furnish you. This mode of opposing authority to argument, and assertion to proof, is of such universal utility, that I pray you to practise it.

If the point in dispute be some opinion relative to your character or disposition, allow in general, that "You are sure you have a great many faults;" but to every specific charge, reply, "Well, I am sure I don't know, but I
 "did not think *that* was one of my faults!

“ nobody ever accused me of that before!
 “ Nay, I was always remarkable for the
 “ contrary; at least before I was ac-
 “ quainted with you—Sir: in my own fa-
 “ mily I was always remarkable for the
 “ contrary; ask any of my own friends;
 “ ask any of them; they must know me
 “ best.”

But if instead of attacking the mate-
 rial parts of your character, your hus-
 band should merely presume to advert
 to your manners, to some slight personal
 habit which might be made more agree-
 able to him; prove, in the first place,
 that it is his fault that it is not agree-
 able to him; ask which is most to blame,
 she who ceases to please, or he who
 ceases to be pleased.*—His eyes are

* Marmontel.

changed, or opened.—But it may perhaps have been a matter almost of indifference to him, till you undertook its defence; then make it of consequence by rising in eagerness, in proportion to the insignificance of your object; if he can draw consequences, this will be an excellent lesson: if you are so tender of blame in the veriest trifle, how unimpeachable must you be in matters of importance. As to personal habits, begin by denying that you have any; or in the paradoxical language of Rousseau* declare that the only habit you have is the habit of having none; as all personal habits if they have been of any long standing must have become involuntary; the uncon-

* Emilius and Sophia.

scious culprit may assert her innocence without hazarding her veracity.

However, if you happen to be detected in the very fact, and a person cries, "Now, now, you are doing it!" submit, but declare at the same moment—"That it is the very first time in your whole life, you were ever known to be guilty of it; that therefore it can be no habit, and of course no ways reprehensible."

Extend the rage for vindication to all the objects which the most remotely concern you; take even inanimate objects under your protection. Your dress, your furniture, your property, every thing which is, or has been yours, defend, and this upon the principles of the soundest philosophy; each of these things all compose a part of your per-

sonal merit;* all that connected the most distinctly with your idea gives pleasure or pain to others, becomes an object of blame or praise, and consequently claims your support or vindication.

In the course of the management of your house, children, family, and affairs, probably some few errors of omission or commission may strike your husband's pervading eye; but these errors, admitting them to be errors, you will never if you please allow to be charged to any deficiency in memory, judgment, or activity, on your part.

There are surely people enough around you to divide and share the blame; send it from one to another, till at last, by universal rejection, it is

* Vide Hume.

proved to belong to nobody. You will say however that facts remain unalterable; and that in some unlucky instance, in the changes and chances of human affairs, you may be proved to have been to blame. Some stubborn evidence may appear against you; still you may prove an alibi, or balance the evidence. There is nothing equal to balancing evidence; doubt is you know the most philosophic state of the human mind, and it will be kind of you to keep your husband perpetually in this sceptical state.

Indeed the short method of denying absolutely all blameable facts, I should recommend to pupils as the best; and if in the beginning of their career they may startle at this mode, let them depend upon it that in their future prac-

tice it must become perfectly familiar. The nice distinction of simulation and dissimulation depend but on the trick of a syllable; palliation and extenuation are universally allowable in self-defence; prevarication inevitably follows, and falsehood "is but in the next degree."

Yet I would not destroy this nicety of conscience too soon. It may be of use in your first setting out, because you must establish credit; in proportion to your credit, will be the value of your future asseverations.

In the mean time, however, argument and debate are allowable to the most rigid moralist. You can never perjure yourself by swearing to a false opinion.

I come now to the art of reasoning: don't be alarmed at the name of rea-

soning, fair pupils ; I will explain to you my meaning.

If instead of the fiery tempered being I formerly described, you should fortunately be connected with a man, who, having formed a justly high opinion of your sex, should propose to treat you as his equal, and who in any little dispute which might arise between you, should desire no other arbiter than reason ; triumph in his mistaken candor, regularly appeal to the decision of reason at the beginning of every contest, and deny its jurisdiction at the conclusion. I take it for granted that you will be on the wrong side of every question, and indeed, in general, I advise you to choose the wrong side of an argument to defend ; whilst you are young in the science, it will afford the best exercise,

and as you improve, the best display of your talents.

If then, reasonable pupils, you would succeed in argument, attend to the following instructions.

Begin by preventing, if possible, the specific statement of any position, or if reduced to it, use the most *general terms*, and take advantage of the ambiguity which all languages, and which most philosophers allow. Above all things, shun definitions; they will prove fatal to you; for two persons of sense and candor, who define their terms, cannot argue long without either convincing, or being convinced, or parting in equal good humour; to prevent which, go over and over the same ground, wander as wide as possible from the point, but always with a view to return

at last precisely to the same spot from which you set out. I should remark to you, that the choice of your weapons is a circumstance much to be attended to: choose always those which your adversary cannot use. If your husband is a man of wit, you will of course undervalue a talent which is never connected with judgment: "for your part, you do not presume to contend with him in wit."

But if he be a sober-minded man, who will go link by link along the chain of an argument, follow him at first, till he grows so intent that he does not perceive whether you follow him or not; then slide back to your own station, and when with perverse patience he has at last reached the last link of the chain, with one electric shock of wit, make him quit his hold, and strike

him to the ground in an instant. Depend upon the sympathy of the spectators, for to one who can understand *reason*, you will find ten who admire *wit*.

But if you should not be blessed with “a ready wit;” if demonstration should in the mean time stare you in the face, do not be in the least alarmed; anticipate the blow. Whilst you have it yet in your power, rise with becoming magnanimity, and cry, “I give it up! I give it up! La! let us say no more about it; I do so hate disputing about trifles. I give it up!” Before an explanation on the word trifle can take place, quit the room with flying colours.

If you are a woman of sentiment and eloquence, you have advantages of which I scarcely need apprise you. From the understanding of a man, you

have always an appeal to his heart; or if not, to his affection, to his weakness. If you have the good fortune to be married to a weak man, always choose the moment to argue with him when you have a full audience. Trust to the sublime power of numbers; it will be of use even to excite your own enthusiasm in debate; then as the scene advances, talk of his cruelty, and your sensibility, and sink with "becoming woe," into the pathos of injured innocence.

Besides the heart and the weakness of your opponent, you have still another chance, in ruffling his temper; which, in the course of a long conversation, you will have a fair opportunity of trying; and if, for philosophers will sometimes grow warm in the defence of truth, if he should grow absolutely angry,

you will in the same proportion grow calm, and wonder at his rage, though you well know it has been created by your own provocation. The by-standers, seeing anger without any adequate cause, will all be of your side.

Nothing provokes an irascible man, interested in debate, and possessed of an opinion of his own eloquence, so much as to see the attention of his hearers go from him: you will then, when he flatters himself that he has just fixed your eye with his *very best* argument, suddenly grow absent:—Your house affairs must call you hence—or you have directions to give to your children—or the room is too hot, or too cold—the window must be opened—or door shut—or the candle wants snuffing:—Nay, without these interruptions,

the simple motion of your eye may provoke a speaker; a butterfly, or the figure in a carpet may engage your attention in preference to him; or if these objects be absent, the simply averting your eye, looking through the window in quest of outward objects, will shew that your mind has not been abstracted, and will display to him at least your wish of not attending; he may however possibly have lost the habit of watching your eye for approbation; then you may assault his ear. If all other resources fail, beat with your foot that dead march to the spirits, that incessant tattoo, which so well deserves its name. Marvellous must be the patience of the much-enduring man, whom some or other of these devices do not provoke; slight causes often produce great effects;

the simple scratching of a pick-axe, properly applied to certain veins in a mine, will cause the most dreadful explosions.

Hitherto we have only professed to teach the defensive; let me now recommend to you the offensive part of the art of justification. As a supplement to reasoning, comes recrimination; the pleasure of proving that you are right is surely incomplete, till you have proved that your adversary is wrong; this might have been a secondary, let it now become a primary object with you; rest your own defence on it for farther security; you are no longer to consider yourself as obliged, either to deny, palliate, argue, or declaim, but simply to justify yourself by criminating another; all merit, you know, is judged of by

comparison. In the art of recrimination, your memory will be of the highest service to you ; for you are to open and keep an account-current of all the faults, mistakes, neglects, unkindnesses of those you live with ; these you are to state against your own : I need not tell you that the balance will always be in your favour. In stating matters of opinion, produce the words of the very same person which passed days, months, years before, in contradiction to what he is then saying. By displacing, disjointing words and sentences, by misunderstanding the whole, or quoting only a part of what has been said, you may convict any man of inconsistency ; particularly if he be a man of genius and feeling, for he speaks generally from the impulse of the moment, and of all

others can the least bear to be charged with paradoxes.—So far for a husband.

Recriminating is also of sovereign use in the quarrels of friends; no friend is so perfectly equable, so ardent in affection, so nice in punctilio, as never to offend: then “Note his faults and con them by rote.” Say you can forgive, but you can never forget; and surely it is much more generous to forgive and remember, than to forgive and forget. On every new alarm, call the unburied ghosts from former fields of battle; range them in tremendous array, call them one by one to witness against the conscience of your enemy, and ere the battle is begun, take from him all courage to engage.

There is one case I must observe to you, in which recrimination has pecu-

liar poignancy. If you have had it in your power to confer obligations on any one, never cease reminding them of it; and let them feel that you have acquired an indefeasible right to reproach them without a possibility of their retorting. It is a maxim with some sentimental people, "To treat their servants as if they were their friends in distress."—I have observed that people of this cast make themselves amends, by treating their friends in distress as if they were their servants.

Apply this maxim—you may do it a thousand ways, especially in company. In general conversation, where every one is supposed to be on a footing, if any of your humble companions should presume to hazard an opinion contrary to yours, and should modestly begin

with, “ I think ;—” look as the man did when he said to his servant, “ You think ! “ Sir—what business have you to think ?”

Never fear to lose a friend by the habits which I recommend ; reconciliations, as you have often heard it said—reconciliations are the cement of friendship ; therefore friends should quarrel to strengthen their attachment, and offend each other for the pleasure of being reconciled.

I beg pardon for digressing,—I was, I believe, talking of your husband, not of your friend—I have gone far out of the way.

If in your debates with your husband, you should want “ eloquence to vex him,” the dull prolixity of narration, joined to the complaining monotony of voice which I formerly recommended,

will supply its place, and have the desired effect : Somnus will prove propitious ; then, ever and anon as the soporific charm begins to work, rouse him with interrogatories, such as, “ Did not you say so ? Don’t you remember ? ” “ Only answer me that ? ”

By the by, interrogatories artfully put may lead an unsuspecting reasoner, you know, always to your own conclusion.

In addition to the patience, philosophy, and other good things which Socrates learned from his wife, perhaps she taught him this mode of reasoning.

But after all, the precepts of art and even the natural susceptibility of your tempers, will avail you little in the sublime of our science, if you cannot command that ready enthusiasm which will make you enter into the part you are

acting; that happy imagination which shall make you believe all you fear and all you invent.

Who is there amongst you who cannot or who will not justify when they are accused. Vulgar talent! the sublime of our science, is to justify before we are accused. There is no reptile so vile but what will turn when it is trodden on; but of a nicer sense and nobler species are those whom nature has endowed with antennæ, which perceive and withdraw at the distant approach of danger. Allow me another allusion: similes cannot be crowded too close for a female taste; and analogy, I have heard, my fair pupils, is your favourite mode of reasoning.

The sensitive plant is too vulgar an allusion; but if the truth of modern na-

turalists may be depended upon, there is a plant which, instead of receding timidly from the intrusive touch, angrily protrudes its venomous juices upon all who presume to meddle with it:—do not you think this plant would be your fittest emblem?

Let me, however, recommend it to you, nice souls, who, of the *Mimosa* kind, “fear the dark cloud, and feel “the coming storm,” to take the utmost precaution, lest the same susceptibility which you cherish as the dear means to torment others, should insensibly become a torment to yourselves.

Distinguish then between sensibility and susceptibility; between the anxious solicitude not to give offence, and the captious eagerness of vanity to prove that it ought not to have been taken;

distinguish between the desire of praise and the horror of blame : can any two things be more different than the wish to improve, and the wish to demonstrate that you have never been to blame?

Observe, I only wish you to distinguish these things in your own minds ; I would by no means advise you to discontinue the laudable practice of confounding them perpetually in speaking to others.

When you have nearly exhausted human patience in explaining, justifying, vindicating,—when, in spite of all the pains you have taken, you have more than half betrayed your own vanity ; you have a never-failing resource, in paying tribute to that of your opponent, as thus :—

“ I am sure you must be sensible

“ that I should never take so much
 “ pains to justify myself if I were indif-
 “ ferent to your opinion.—I know that
 “ I ought not to disturb myself with
 “ such trifles ; but nothing is a trifle to
 “ me which concerns you.—I confess
 “ I am too anxious to please ; I know
 “ it’s a fault, but I cannot cure myself
 “ of it now.—Too quick sensibility, I
 “ am conscious, is the defect of my dis-
 “ position ; it would be happier for me
 “ if I could be more indifferent, I know.”

Who could be so brutal as to blame
 so amiable, so candid a creature ? Who
 would not submit to be tormented with
 kindness ?

When once your captive condescends
 to be flattered by such arguments as
 these, your power is fixed ; your future
 triumphs can be bounded only by your

own moderation; they are at once secured and justified.

Forbear not then, happy pupils:— but arrived at the summit of power, give a full scope to your genius, nor trust to genius alone: to exercise in all its extent your privileged dominion, you must acquire, or rather you must pretend to have acquired, infallible skill in the noble art of physiognomy; immediately the thoughts as well as the words of your subjects are exposed to your inquisition.

Words may flatter you, but the countenance never can deceive you; the eyes are the windows of the soul, and through them you are to watch what passes in the inmost recesses of the heart. There if you discern the slightest ideas of doubt, blame, or displeasure; if you

discover the slightest symptoms of revolt, take the alarm instantly. Conquerors must maintain their conquests; and how easily can they do this, who hold a secret correspondence with the minds of the vanquished? Be your own spies then; from the looks, gestures, slightest motions of your enemies, you are to form an alphabet, a language intelligible only to yourselves, yet by which you shall condemn them; always remembering that in sound policy, suspicion justifies punishment. In vain, when you accuse your friends of the high treason of blaming you, in vain let them plead their innocence, even of the intention. “They did not say a word which “could be tortured into such a meaning.” No, “but they looked daggers, “though they used none.”

And of this you are to be the sole judge, though there were fifty witnesses to the contrary.

How should indifferent spectators pretend to know the countenance of your friend, as well as you do? you that have a nearer, a dearer interest in attending to it? So accurate have been your observations, that no thought of their souls escapes you; nay, you often can tell even what they are going to think of.

The science of divination, certainly claims your attention; beyond the past and the present, it shall extend your dominion over the future; from slight words, half-finished sentences, from silence itself, you shall draw your omens and auguries.

“ I know what you were going to

“ say;” or, “ I know such a thing was a
 “ sign you were inclined to be displeased
 “ with me.”

In the ardour of innocence, the culprit, to clear himself from such imputations, incurs the imputation of a greater offence. Suppose, to prove that you were mistaken, to prove that he could not have meant to blame you, he should declare, that at the moment you mention, “ You were quite foreign to his
 “ thoughts, he was not thinking at all
 “ about you.”

Then in truth you have a right to be angry. To one of your class of justifiers, this is the highest offence. Possessed as you are of the firm opinion, that all persons, at all times, on all occasions, are intent upon you alone, is it not less mortifying to discover that

you were thought ill of, than that you were not thought of at all? “Indifference, you know, sentimental pupils, “is more fatal to love than even hatred.”

Thus, my dear pupils, I have endeavoured to provide precepts adapted to the display of your several talents; but if there should be any amongst you, who have no talents, who can neither argue nor persuade, who have neither sentiment nor enthusiasm, I must indeed—congratulate them;—they are peculiarly qualified for the science of Self-Justification: indulgent nature, often even in the weakness, provides for the protection of her creatures; just Providence, as the guard of stupidity, has enveloped it with the impenetrable armour of obstinacy.

Fair idiots! let women of sense, wit, feeling, triumph in their various arts;

yours are superior. Their empire, absolute as it sometimes may be, is perpetually subject to sudden revolutions. With them, a man has some chance of equal sway; with a fool he has none. Have they hearts and understandings? —Then the one may be touched, or the other in some unlucky moment convinced; even in their very power lies their greatest danger:—not so with you. —In vain let the most candid of his sex attempt to reason with you; let him begin with, “Now, my dear, only listen to “reason:”—You stop him at once with, “No, my dear, you know I do not pretend to reason; I only say that’s my “opinion.”

Let him go on to prove that yours is a mistaken opinion:—you are ready to acknowledge it, long before he desires

it. "You acknowledge it may be a
 "wrong opinion; but still it is your
 "opinion." You do not maintain it in
 the least, either because you believe it
 to be wrong or right, but merely be-
 cause it is yours. Exposed as you might
 have been to the perpetual humiliation
 of being convinced, nature seems kindly
 to have denied you all perception of
 truth, or at least all sentiment of plea-
 sure from the perception.

With an admirable humility, you are
 as well contented to be in the wrong as
 in the right; you answer all that can be
 said to you, with a provoking humility
 of aspect.

"Yes, I do not doubt but what you
 "say may be very true, but I cannot
 "tell; I do not think myself capable of
 "judging on these subjects; I am sure

“ you must know much better than I do.

“ I do not pretend to say but what your

“ opinion is very just; but I own I am

“ of a contrary way of thinking; I al-

“ ways thought so, and I ways shall.”

Should a man with persevering temper tell you, that he is ready to adopt your sentiments if you will only explain them; should he beg only to have a reason for your opinion—No, you can give no reason. Let him urge you to say something in its defence——No; like Queen Anne*, you will only repeat the same thing over again, or be silent. Silence is the ornament of your sex; and in silence, if there be not wisdom, there is safety. You will then, if you please, according to your custom, sit listening to all entreaties to explain, and speak

* Vide Duchess of Marlborough's Apology.

—with a fixed immutability of posture, and a pre-determined deafness of eye, which shall put your opponent utterly out of patience; yet still by persevering with the same complacent importance of countenance, you shall half persuade people you could speak if you would; you shall keep them in doubt by that true want of meaning, “which puzzles more than wit;” even because they cannot conceive the excess of your stupidity, they shall actually begin to believe that they themselves are stupid. Ignorance and doubt are the great parents of the sublime.

Your adversary, finding you impenetrable to argument, perhaps would try wit:—but, “On the impassive ice, the “lightnings play.” His eloquence or his kindness will avail less; when in yield-

ing to you after a long harangue, he expects to please you, you will answer undoubtedly with the utmost propriety, "That you should be very sorry he yielded his judgment to you; that he is very good; that you are much obliged to him; but, that as to the point in dispute, it is a matter of perfect indifference to you; for your part you have no choice at all about it; you beg that he will do just what he pleases; you know that it is the duty of a wife to submit; but you hope, however, you may have an *opinion* of your own."

Remember all such speeches as these will lose above half their effect, if you cannot accompany them with the vacant stare, the insipid smile, the passive aspect of the humbly perverse.

Whilst I write, new precepts rush upon my recollection; but the subject is inexhaustible. I quit it with regret, though fully sensible of my presumption in having attempted to instruct those who, whilst they read, will smile in the consciousness of superior powers. Adieu then, my fair readers!—Long may you prosper in the practice of an art peculiar to your sex. Long may you maintain unrivalled dominion at home and abroad; and long may your husbands rue the hour when first they made you promise “*to obey.*”

THE END.









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